DECEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,494—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12·8	7·0
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25·0	13·8		25·0	13·8
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C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st Dec.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th „
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th „
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd „
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th „
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th Dec.
				1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th „

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. '88.	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. „

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1888

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Appollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, November 2, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.
MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX.
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET.
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY.
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 23rd December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 20th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th December, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYS.

A large selection suitable for Children of all ages.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TOBACCOS, &c.

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand, per box of 100	2	2
Egyptian Cigarettes ... Per box.	2	12
Do. do. extra super „	5	8
Gianclis' World Renowned Cigarettes ... „	4	8

TOBACCOS.

	Rs.	a.
Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye. ½ lb. pkt.	1	0
Do. do. Virginian Shag do.	1	0
Do. do. Three Castles do.	1	0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1lb. box	3	0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4oz. pkt.	1	4
Do. do. Long cut for Cigarettes do.	1	4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.	2	8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.	1	2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

	Rs.	a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin	1	2
Do. do. do. 1 lb. tin	2	4

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BRIARWOOD PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

!! MIRRORS !!

Of all sizes and sorts.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED

BY

The World-famed House

OF

L. HARTMANN & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

MIRRORS

NOW ON VIEW

AT

MEADOW STREET,

FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

LARGEST EXHIBITION YET IN THE COUNTRY.

!! MIRRORS !!

L. HARTMANN & Co.,

MIRROR MANUFACTURERS,

FOR A

SHORT SEASON ONLY.

4, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBA

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.

"FIELD" LOADED.

		Rs.	a.
ELEYS BROWN, No. 10, 12, 14, 16 gauge	per 100	9	8
Do. BLUE, No. 12	per 100	10	0
Do. GREEN No. 12, 20	per 100	11	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUIREMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	„ 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	„ 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTENBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles Rs. 6 4	Per dozen half-bottles Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 6 12	Per dozen half bottles, cash Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	„ 6 4	„ 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	„ 6 12	„ 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	„ 8 0	„ 5 8
KILDERKIN'S each	„ 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

"A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY."

KEMP'S

As an invaluable cough Medicine, PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP stands second to none throughout India. For many years it has continued to receive increasing approbation from the Public, whose faith in it is never misplaced.

Tightness and oppression of the chest are relieved at once by its use, expectoration is lessened, and any accumulated Phlegm cut and removed with ease.

PECTORAL

COUGH

The most troublesome and irritable coughs are eased by its use, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Consumption, and Lung disease are relieved so speedily that sufferers are constantly praising and recommending it.

Being Palatable, Cough Syrup is readily taken by children, for whom it is equally suited with adults. The chest troubles, from which children suffer so severely in India, yield more quickly to Pectoral Cough Syrup than to any external or other remedy.

SYRUP.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCARVES, TIES, COLLARS.

"FOR XMAS & NEW YEAR."

"A SPECIAL SHIPMENT."

ALL THE LATEST SHAPES.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY

EXHIBITION!!!

'XMAS!! NEW YEAR!!

PRESENTS!!! PRESENTS!!!!

PHOTO FRAMES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

FROM

PARIS AND LONDON,

at prices to suit all.

FORMING THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

GRAND STUDIO. P. VUCCINO, MEDOW STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

A MOST MAGNIFICENT SELECTION is this year to hand, SPECIALLY SELECTED from only the Leading Manufacturers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

PRICES MODERATE.

INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., claim to have devoted themselves very successfully to this special branch of their business, and their collection of Chronographs and complicated Watches stands absolutely unrivalled not only in respect of the variety attained, but also of the accuracy and finished perfection of the work. Of these as well as other kinds of watches, they make various classes at different prices, to meet the capacity of various purses; but though they do their best to give good value to all, they are obliged to confess that the highest price commands the best watch.

	Rs.
German Silver, Double Crystal Chronograph Watch, Keyless Lever	65
Silver, do. do.	85
Gold, do. do.	165

THE ABOVE HAVE THE CHRONOGRAPH HAND AT THE BACK.

	Rs.
Silver Crystal Face, Keyless Lever, Chronograph Watch carrying Chronograph hand on the same dial	125
Similar to above but in Hunting Case	140
Gold Crystal Face, do.	375
Do. Hunting Case	395

THE ABOVE ARE OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water	Re. 1 Per doz.
Potash Water		Lemonade		Seltzer Water	
Aerated Water		Gingerade		Vichy Water	

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS STORES.

A Choice and Extensive Selection.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

Novelties in great taste and plenty.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS.

Fine and well preserved.

CHRISTMAS SWEETS.

Abricotines, Pralines, Chocolates, &c.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

A Choice Selection. We invite Inspection of our Hand-painted Cards by Local Artists.

CHRISTMAS TOYS.

A Select Lot. Instructive and Amusing.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following NEW GOODS :—

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR,

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.

Real Arctic Eider Down Quilts, English Feather, Eider Down, and Horsehair Pillows

WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING,

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS,

SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS

FOR SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	20	0		
Real Austrian Rugs	33	0		
Scotch Mauds, from	20	0 to	35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair	24	0		
Ladies' all Wool Shawls	25	0 to	28	0
Eider Down Quilts, each	25	0 to	45	0
Eider Down Pillows covered Turkey Twill, each	6	8 to	8	8
Eider Down Pillows, each	9	8		
Best Feather Pillows, each	8	8		
Horse-hair Pillows, each	8	8		
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits from, each	12	0 to	16	0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, each	8	8		
Warm Gloves, per pair	1	8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Fastening, per pair	4	8		
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Lined, very Warm, Spring Fastening, per pair	4	0		

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Warm Mitts	2	4		
Cardigan Jackets, Hand-knitted	10	0 to	12	8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0 to	3	8
White Wool do. do.	3	0		
Fancy do. do. do.	3	0		
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests, each	5	8 to	6	8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants, each, from	5	8 to	6	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each	7	8 to	8	8
Do. Pants, per pair	7	8 to	8	8
Lambs' Wool Socks, very Warm, per doz.	25	0		
Ribbed Hand-knitted Half Hose, per doz.	30	0		
Balaclava Caps	4	8		
Chest Protectors, per pair	2	0		
Warm Overcoats	45	0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very Warm	45	0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from	38	0 to	50	0

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAYLORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties, freeing them from Dullness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enables them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA

WINE

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enable the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Received Nightly with Thunders of Applause.
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19TH.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE HARVEY BROS.
In New and Varied Musical Absurdities.
MISS VIOLET BRANDON,
The Charming Serio Comic Singer and Dancer.
ACHMED ALI BEY,
In Novel and Startling Illusions assisted by
MISS HAIDA.
MDLLE MARIE VALESKA,
The Celebrated and Accomplished Singer and Dancer.
THE SIDE SPLITTING PANTOMIME.
THE VILLAGE BARBER,
By the Members of the Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	„ 3-0	Pit Stalls	„ 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	„ 3-0	Gallery	„ 1-0
Back Seats	Annas 8.		

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22ND.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls ... Rs. 2 | The Rest of the House, Re. 1
Doors open at 3-30 p.m. Performance, 4 o'clock.

A. JENSEN,
Advance Agent.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MACGREGOR," ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th December, 1888.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS
HUNDREDS OF NEW DESIGNS AT ALL PRICES
From Annas 2 and upwards.
ALSO
BASEL MISSION CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

NOTICE.—All Books at Ans. 10 per Shilling, Cash.

	Rs.	a.
Peeps at Ceylon Life and People	0	10
A Peep into Ceylon, by Mrs. A. Thompson	0	10
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 110 Illst	3	4
The Pilgrim at Home; by Edward Walford	1	10
Play and Earnest; by Mrs. O'Reilly, Illst	1	4
The Boys Book of Science; by John H Pepper, 453 Illsts, gilt edges	3	4
Prince Peerless: a Fairy Folk Story Book; by Hon. Margaret Collier, gilt edges	3	4
The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties; by G. L. Craik; gilt edges	3	12
On the Wings of the Wind; by Henry Frith	2	4
On Special Service. A tale of Life at Sea; by Gordon Stabbs, Illst, gilt edges	3	4
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Old World Worthies; or Classical Biography from Plutarchs Lives, gilt edges	2	4
Old Wive's Fables; by Edouard Laboulaye, 225 Illsts	2	4
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Tales of Old English Life; by William F Collier	2	4
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The Mutiny on Board the Leander; by B Heldmann, Illst Rs. 1-10, gilt edges	2	4
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Mother Careys Chickens. Her voyage to the Unknown Sea; by G Manville Fenn, illst, gilt edges	3	4
More True than Truthful: a Story and a Study; by Mrs C. M Clarke, Illst gilt edges	3	4
Miss Margery's Ways; by J A Lefroy	3	4
Miss Grantley's Girls and the Stories She told them; by Thomas Archer	1	10
Miss Fenwick's Failures; or "Peggy Pepper Pot;" by Esme Stuart, Illst	1	10
Mine own People; by Louisa M. Gray, gt edges	3	4
The Mill in the Valley; or Truth Will Out; by C. E. M.	1	4
Master Minds in Art, Science, and Letters; by W.H. Davenport Adams, Illst	2	4
The Master hand Story of one Commonplace Day; by Pausy	3	4
Mabel Berrington's Faith and other Stories; by Mrs H. B. Paul	2	4
Lyle Harcourt; by A. E. W. Illst	2	4
Lulu's Library; by Louisa M Alcott	1	6
Low in a Low Place; by Emma Hornibrook	1	10
A Long Lane with a Turning; by Sarah Doudney	2	4
The Lone Ranche; by Capt Mayne Reid	2	4
Little People and their Homes in Meadows, Woods, and Waters; by Stella L Hook, Illst	3	12
History of Arthur Penreath; by V. L. Cameron, Illst gilt edges	3	4
Holiday Time at Forest House, gilt edge	3	4
Honour is my Guide; by Jeanie Hering, Illst	1	4
A Hundred Wonders of the World in nature and Art; by John Small Illst, gilt edges	3	12
Ida Nicolari; by Eglanton Thorne	2	4
In the Brave days of Old: Story of the Crusades; by Henry Frith, Illst	3	4
In the Depths of the Sea; by old Boomerang, gilt edges	3	4
In the Fort; by Sarah Tytler	2	4
In Four Reigns: The Recollections of Althea Allingham 1785 1812; by Emma Marshall	3	4
In Quest of Gold; or under the Whanga Falls; by A. St. Johnston, Illst	2	4
Irish Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil; by R. Lovett 133 Illst, gilt edges	5	0
Jack and Jill, a Village Story; by Louisa M. Alcott	1	4
Jack Archer: A Tale of the Crimea; by G. A. Henly, illst, gilt edges	3	12
Jack's Yarn; or Perils in the Pacific; by R. Brown, illst, gilt edges	3	4
John O'London; Romance of the Days of Roger Bacon; by S. Gibney, gilt edges	3	12
John Standish or the Harrowing of London; by Rev. E. Gilliat	3	4
Josiah Hunslets Reward; by Rev. E. N. Hoare	1	10
Just In Time, or Howard Clarion's Rescue; by Mrs G. S. Reaney	3	4
Just one more Tale: a Collection of Stories	2	4
Kate's Mother; by Ellen Hodgson	2	4
Kenneth's Children; by Stella Gustin, Illst	2	4
Keyhole Country; by Gertrude Aerdon, Illst, gilt edges	3	4
Lambs Tales from Shakespeare	1	10
The Kings Windows or Glimpses of the Wonderful Works of God; by Rev. E. P. Hood, Illst gilt edges	3	12
Kings without Crowns; lives of American Presidents; by Charles H. Evans, gilt edges	1	10
The King of the Tigers; by Louis Rousselet, Illst, Rs. 1-10, gilt edges	2	4
Language of Flowers; by R. Tyas, Illst, Picture Boards	1	10
„ „ „ Larger Ed. Illst, gilt edges	3	12
The Linenroom Window; by Caroline Birley	1	0
Little Asker, or Learning to think; by J. J. Wright	1	0
Little Jeannaton's Work; by C. A. Jones, Illst	2	4

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY.
G. I. P. RY. INSTITUTE, PAREL.
A MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
to be followed by a Quadrille Party.
FRIDAY, 21ST DEC., 1888.
By the Members of the Parel Gymkhana.
To commence with an original farce by C. Selby, Esq., entitled
FEARFUL TRAGEDY,
OLIO.
Messrs. Whitmore, Kiskey, Pennock, Hart, and Scott.
Miss Pennock and Miss Hallums.
To conclude with the Screaming Farce by E. Yates, Esq., and W. H. Harrington, Esq., entitled
A NIGHT AT NOTTINGHILL.
The whole to conclude with a dance.
A few Special Reserved Seats. Rs. 2. These seats cannot be booked after 5-30 p.m., 21st Dec., 1888.
Unreserved, Re. 1.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS, HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNEXPECTED DEMAND
FOR
'XMAS NUMBERS, ANNUALS, ALMANACS,
AND
RICHLY BOUND WORKS FOR PRESENTATION,
AT
OUR STALL.

	Net Cash. Rs.	a.
A 1 Annual, Vol. 1	6	0
Atalanta (Every Girl's Magazine)	5	8
Bow Bells Almanac	0	6
Bow Bells Annual	0	10
Boy's Own Annual	5	4
Chatterbox 'Xmas Number (with 5 Color Plates)	1	0
Every Boy's Annual	4	4
Girl's Own Annual	5	4
Graphic 'Xmas Number (with 2 Color large Plates)	1	0
Harper's Young People	5	4
Illustrated London News 'Xmas Number (with 3 Color large Plates)	1	0
Ladies Pictorial 'Xmas Number (with large Color Plates)	1	4
Little Folks	2	0
Pictorial World, 'Xmas Number (with large Color Plate)	1	0
Raphael's Almanac	0	6
Yule Tide 'Xmas Number (with large Color Plate)	1	0
Young Ladies Journal 'Xmas Number (with large Color Plate)	1	8
Zadkiel's Almanac	0	6
„ Ephemeris	0	6

POETICAL WORKS RICHLY BOUND
FOR
'XMAS PRESENTS.

	Rs.	a.
Byron (Levant Solid Dark Red)	15	8
Longfellow (Levant Solid Brown)	15	8
Milton (Levan Solid Dark Red)	15	8
National Poetry (Levant Solid Brown)	15	8
Shakespear (Levant Solid Brown)	15	8
Wordsworth (Levant Solid Brown)	15	8
Longfellow (in full Morocco Sultan)	10	8
Shakespeare („ „ Sultan Turkey) (with Photos)	20	0
Scott („ „ Purple)	10	8
Tennyson („ „ Red)	25	0

NOVELTIES IN
JEWEL CASES!
PURSES!!
CARD CASES!!!
PORTFOLIOS!!!!
DESPATCH BOXES!!!!!
SCRAP ALBUMS!
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PRAYER-BOOKS!!!
WHITEMETAL CARVED PHOTO FRAMES!!!!
WHITEMETAL RICH INKSTANDS!!!!!
AND
A large stock on hand of newly published Books, Suitable as Presents to Friends.
Ask for our Revised and enlarged PRICE LIST of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Plain and Ornamental.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS in CANVAS, First Quality, any size,
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BACON in CANVAS and on CUT.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Meadow Street, Fort.

CHEESE, DOUBLE GLOSTER, STILTON and GRUYERE, on cut.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, all sizes.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

TOYS for CHILDREN and 'XMAS CARDS, Clearing off.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Toys, Candles, Chinese Lanterns, Brilliants, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CONFECTIONERY, finest flavoured, reduced rates to 'Xmas Tree.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CAKES, HAMS, SWEETS and every class of Groceries.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

MUSCATELLE RAISINS, Almonds, Sultanas, Candied Peel, Walnuts, Pistachio Nuts, Hazel Nuts.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, Figs, Pears, Greengages, Apricots, Cherries, Knotts, Brochelles.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

FRENCH PRUNES, Dry Turkey Figs, Bussorah Golden Dates, Turkish Delight.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COD and LING FISH, 8 as. per lb.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow Street, Fort.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description and class.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES, for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Families.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Choice Assortment for presents, at low rates.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REFUSE ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on FRIDAY, 4th January next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 5 lots of REFUSE ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within 1 month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th December, 1888.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES ELECTION.

I HEREBY give Notice as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act that TUESDAY, the 12th February, has been fixed for the JUSTICES ELECTION.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 17th Dec., 1888.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

I HEREBY give Notice as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act, that THURSDAY, the 17th January, has been fixed for the Ward Elections simultaneously for all the Wards.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 17th Dec., 1888.

CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING BOXES, fitted with Tray, Patent Inkstand, Stationery, Portfolio, Instrument-Pads, &c., &c., &c.

No. 3, 17" by 11" by 7"	Rs. 57	0
Travelling Cover	„ 17	8
Extra Tray	„ 5	4
Extra Patent Insktand	„ 2	4
Total	Rs. 82	0

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following DAYS for the PURPOSE of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber, for 1889:—

SATURDAY and MONDAY 15th and 17th instant for the election of Chairman.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY 18th and 19th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot box will be open at the offices of the Chamber, from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 7th December 1888.

BEWARE OF IMMITATIONS!!

WE are the only Agents in India for Messrs. HOUGHTON and Co., who are the Sole and Original Manufacturers of the well-known Boiler and Tube Compound. Messrs. L. W. Fullam and Co., are in no way connected with Messrs. Houghton and Co., and the goods they offer for sale under the denomination of the Genuine, "Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound," are not of the Manufacture of Houghton and Co.

D. R. KERAWALA & Co.,
Sole Agents in India,
For Houghton's Boiler and Tube Compound.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Cocoanut and Castor Oils required by the Company for Twelve Months commencing the first day of February, 1889, estimated at 550 tons and 650 tons, respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on FRIDAY, 21st December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th Dec., 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY,
(Includes the Rajputana State Railway, the Holkar State Railway, the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.)

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FROM the 17th to 31st December 1888, both days inclusive, First and Second class return tickets available on the return journey *to reach Bombay* up to Monday, the 14th January 1889, will be issued from any station in Bombay to Palanpur, Abu Road, Marwar Railway Junction, Ajmere, Nasirabad, Neemuch (*via* Ajmere), Jeypore, Delhi, Ferozepore Cantonment, Agra Fort, Muttra Cantonment, Fatehgarh and Cawnpore at a fare and a third, and *vice versa* from the above stations to any station in Bombay.

II.—If desired by holders, return tickets from Bombay to Delhi will be available for return *viz* Agra or first to Agra and return *via* Delhi.

III.—Passengers proposing to start from Bombay between the 20th and 26th December 1888, are advised to register their names at the Traffic Manager's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1888.

CAWNPORE.

TALLOW AND BRUSH MANUFACTORY COMPANY, COOPERGUNG, CAWNPORE.

ARE prepared to supply best refined WHITE TALLOW BANNISTER BRUSHES, Wheel Brushes, Card Brushes, Broom Brushes, Horse Brushes, and every other kind of Brushes, made to order at most reasonable rates, special rates to dealers and large consumers. For rates and circulars, address

F. M. MEHTA & Co.
Coopergung, Cawnpore.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS......... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

OPINIONS

of eminent profession l men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage Stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials.

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1881.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, of use in many other ways.—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.—Sale of vacant piece of Municipal ground at Ripon Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, on account of Mr. Mahomed Dossa, has been postponed until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, December 19, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES. A RARE AND LAST CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST CLASS HORSES AT CHEAP RATE.

Imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock from Australia will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company's Stables.

One bay pony geld, 3 years, 13 hands 1½in., very fast for racing purposes.

One black pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1in., very nice pony up to weight, broken to saddle.

One bay pony mare, 5 years, 13 hands 1 in., a first class pony and very fast.

One black geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., a well broken showy hack.

One grey geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., a first class saddle hack.

One ches geld, 5 years, 14 hands 2 in., prefectly quiet in saddle, will make a good trapper.

One bay geld, 6 years, 14 hands 3 in., and one bay geld, 5 years, 14 hands 3 in, thoroughly broken to harness, and a very showy pair.

One bay geld, 5 years, 15 hands, splendid hack, and will make a good dog-cart horse.

One brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in., and one brown geld, 6 years, 14 hands 2 in, splendid pair of cobs, thoroughly broken to harness and saddle.

One scew bald geld, 5 years, 15 hands, a magnificent trotter with splendid action, broken to single and double harness

One ches mare, 4 years, 15 hands, a very showy hack, suitable for a charger.

One ches geld, 4 years, 16 hands and one ches mare, 4 years, 16 hands, an excellent pair of well broken big horses. Very showy and quiet in harness.

One bay mare, 5 years, 15 hands 2 in., a beautiful mare, thoroughly broken will make a first class charger.

One brown mare, 6 years, 15 hands, first class hack, also broken, single and double harness.

One grey mare, 5 years 15 hands, well broken to saddle, also goes in harness.

One grey mare, 5 years, 15 hands, and one grey geld, 4 years, 15 hands, a very showy pair thoroughly broken, and fast trotters in harness.

One grey mare 5 years 15 hands 2 in., a very showy animal and broken to single and double harness.

One grey mare, 4 years 15 hands, a first class hack and very showy in saddle.

One grey mare, 5 years 15 hands 1 in., a very showy well bred mare broken to harness.

One grey geld, 4 years 16 hands and one grey geld, 4 years 16 hands, a splendid pair of carriage horses with good action and fast trotters.

Purchasers will see the horses ridden and driven at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 19, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m.—

About 125 tons superior teak scantlings, boards and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 1 p.m., at Town Barracks, a quantity of unserviceable provisions, &c.

SALE OF HORSE BOXES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the offices of Messrs. King King & Co. in Tamarind Lane, Fort.

9 Horse boxes.

SPECIALLY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Extraordinary opportunity. Important to Private Persons and Dealers.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, below the office of Messrs. F. Fischer & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large and splendid consignment of silver, silver gilt, and gold inlaid and sterling silver jewellery, just arrived from Europe, per P. and O. Steamer. A most admirably selected lot of bracelets, brooches, pins, links, lockets, &c. will be sold off in lots to suit private buyers and dealers. All new jewellery well worth inspection, the cheapest first class jewellery ever imported.

Now on view.

BONA FIDE AND UNRESERVED SALE of Japanese Curiosities and Silk Embroideries, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve at their Rooms (first floor.)

A consignment of 29 cases Japanese curiosities and embroideries, just received per s.s. Verona, consisting of 12, 16, 24 and 25 inches Satsuma and Caga vases, bronze vases and jars, bowls, ashtrays, inkstand, plates, tea and coffee sets, cups and saucers, ebony and inlaid cabinet and wall brackets, paper screens, bronze tea kettles, wire baskets, trays, vases and candle-stick, lacquered jewel boxes, tumbler and decanter trays, and chow-chow boxes, Japanese jinrickshaws, porcelain and bronze enamelled plates, silk umbrellas, satin and gold and silk embroidered bed, pillow and table covers, window curtains, mantel pieces, chair covers, Malacca cases, silk photo-frames, figures, pictures, handkerchiefs, screens, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

ON SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-platedware superior porcelainware, rich glassware, a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte from Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, choice plants, &c., the property of A FRANCKE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALE of musical ornaments and the latest novelties of Paris, suitable for Christmas Presents.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m.:—

1 case of musical ornaments received per s.s. Dominico Balduino—consisting of jewellery case, China plate, silver smoking plate, Ivory inkstand, call bell ornamented, silver candlesticks, flambeau-bronze and China cups, cigar stands, lady's leather and plush bags, cigar case, chairs, albums, fruit plates, &c., &c., all playing music, 8 tune musical box, 6 tune clarabella, 6 tune claraphone, &c.

The ornaments will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOWER MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Joao Sebastiao Baptista, the transferree of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Balkrishna Hurrichund, the undermentioned landed properties in one lot.

1stly—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Lower Mahim in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6030 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by the property of Janardhan Abajee and partly by the property of Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Dinshaw Sorabjee, on or towards the south partly by the property of Cursetjee Furdonjee and Dinshaw Sorabjee and partly by the property of Suttoo Chuna Mallee, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Dinshaw Sorabjee, partly by the property of Suttoo Chima Mallee and partly by the property of Gunputrao Pandoorang, and on or towards the north by public path.

2ndly—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Lower Mahim in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the property of Cursetjee Furdunjee and Dinshaw Sorabjee, on or towards the west and south by the property of Janardhan Abajee, and on or towards the north by a public path.

3rdly—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Lower Mahim in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 513 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by the property of Janardhan Ragojee, partly by the property of Francis Pascoal Fernandes and partly by the property of Jose Francis Fernandes, on or towards the south by the property of Braz Minguel Lopes, on or towards the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, and on or towards the north by the property of Gabriel Viegas, and which said pieces of land firstly, secondly, and thirdly mentioned are now in the possession of Joao Jose de Souza and Joao de Souza, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old, 259 and 65 and New 3914 and 4505.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the transferree of mortgage or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited. IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture Holders, and the Voluntary Liquidators, on the premises, the above named Company's Leasehold property, Good-will, Machinery, stock in trade and other effects, situate at Tank Bunder.

Further particulars will shortly follow.

All particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors to the Trustees for the Debenture Holders, or to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, Solicitors for the Voluntary Liquidators.

SALE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th January next, at 2 p.m., by order of whom it may concern and on account and risk of Mr. C. L. Peria Tambay, of Colombo—27 Parcels of Ceylon saphires, topazs, star saphires &c, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO
Bombay, December 19, 1888.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. [illegible] Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE AGRA BANK, Ld.

A BRANCH of the BANK has THIS DAY been established, at RANGOON, under the Management of the undersigned.

JOHN BLACKHALL,
Manager.
Bombay, 12th December, 1888.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

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LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
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J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
No. 1, Extra Superior	Rs. 3 12
„ 2, Medium	„ 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
Fresh shipments received by every alternate Mail steamer.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Wholesale Depot, 1 & 3, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

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LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions
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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED		
	Funds in Hand	£1,406,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 62 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 13 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Leibfraumilch	„ —	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Superior „	„ 26 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Medoc	„	..
Les Canons	„ 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	..

From MUNKER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	„ 34
Haut Sauterne	„ 29	„ 31

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	„ —
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	„ —
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	„ —
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ —
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	„ —

BURGUNDY.
FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	„ 23 0	„ ..
Moulin-a-Vent	„ 23 0	„ ...
Braune	„ 27 8	„ ...
Pommard	„ 27 8	„ ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	
„ „ „ *	„ 22 8	
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	
Eiffe's Export Beer	5	3

FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer (Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	„ 4

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	—
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co. WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Re. 0 10
Celery	„ —	„ ..
French Beans	„ —	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 12
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ —	„ 1 6
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4
Liver Sausages	„ ..	

AND FROM LUBECK.

Liver Sausages	..	„ 1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	—	„ 1 8
Mettwurst	—	„ 0 12
Turnips	..	

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Marine Street.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1888.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p.m.
Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Hingolee Press Company, 1-30 p.m.
Millowners' Association, 3-30 p.m.
Departure of Lord and Lady Reay per s. s. Dalhousie, 11 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M. S. Euphrates, from Portsmouth; Ellora (s), Rangoon; and Malda (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Queen Elizabeth (s), for Dunkirk; Poseidon (s), Hongkong; Manitoba (s), Calcutta; H. M. S. Mariner, Colombo; and Coconada (s), Marmagao.

Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow.

The District Circulating Library.—The donation given by Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Balkrushnaji Pitale to the District Circulating Library is acknowledged with thanks by the Committee.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi per extra s.s. Karbella will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4-30 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company.—Ameermea Pathan, a petty trader, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, Head Foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch from Wari Bunder to Miraj, on the 10th instant. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

The Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read:—"Hindu Civilization in the Far East, as represented by architectural monuments and inscrip[illegible]s, by Mr. E. Rehatsek, Part II.," and "Miscel[illegible] Notes."

[illegible] **broken into in Bhaji Pala Street.**—The [illegible] of Essoobbhoy Khadurbhoy at Bhaji Pala [illegible] been broken into and plundered. It was on [illegible]rning that the burglary, which had been [illegible] some time during the night, was discovered. [illegible]he thieves had gained an entrance through a back window and carried off some stock consisting of beads and cash amounting altogether to Rs. 94. The housebreakers are still at large.

The Wesleyan Concert.—On Monday evening an enjoyable concert was given to a large and appreciative audience at the Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. The programme was an interesting one, and was contributed to with songs by Mr. James L. Greaves, Mr. H. T. Taylor, and Miss Milly Hallums, and with Recitation by Mr. William Wilson and Mr. A. Stewart. An earnest and instructive address on Temperance was given by the Rev G. W. Clutterbuck.

Death of the Wife of the Dewan of Baroda.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Sobhagvatee Shrimunt Sitabai, wife of H. E. Dewan Bahadur Laxumonraoji Jugganathji, Prime Minister of the Baroda State. The melancholy event occurred at Punderpore, where she had gone on a pilgrimage a week ago, on Friday afternoon. She was an amiable and kind lady, and leaves behind several daughters. On receiving a telegram announcing the sad occurrence Mr. Laxumonrao left for Baroda on Sunday last.

Band at the Esplanade.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

March	The Vagabond	Basquits.
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze	Auber.
Mazurka	Herzblattchen	Gung'l.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Valse	Un Premier Bouquet	Waldteufel,
Aria	L'Assedio di Arlem	Verdi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Norton's World of Wonders.—It can easily be understood now, how the opening at the Novelty of Mr. Wash Norton's "World of Wonders" was delayed for nearly a week, and it can easily be understood how their stay at Calcutta was prolonged. Mr. Norton is supported by a company of artistes who give a variety entertainment such—so old Bombay theatre-goers say—as has seldom been seen in the city. In a word the show goes briskly on from beginning to end, and there is not a dull bit in it. It may be observed that there is a change of programme to-night, and a matinée is announced for Saturday.

Lord Dufferin's Departure.—Mr. Shivashunkar Narayen, the enterprising photographer at the School of Arts, has now completed a number of admirable photographs of the scene at the bunder on the occasion of Lord Dufferin's departure for Europe. The first group of these represents the artillery guard-of-honour marching to its position and the second the viceregal carriage conveying Lord and Lady Dufferin to the *mandap*, at the end of which the Government launch is waiting. The views including in the far distance the decorations of the Russian war vessel in the harbour.

Pocket-Picking at Mahim Fair.—Ramchundra Govind, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 190 from the pocket of Hajee Sheer Mahomed while standing in a crowd by a toy shop at the Mahim Fair on Monday night last. Ramchunder was arrested by the complainant while in the act of removing the watch and chain from his pocket, and handed him over to the police. Ramchunder was convicted, and on admitting his three previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

An Old Thief in Trouble Again.—Krishna Bagnak, who has been previously convicted of theft, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a turban valued at Rs. 9, the property of Dhondoo Suddoo, from his residence at the Old Gunpowder Works, Mazagon, on the 13th instant. The turban was stolen during the absence of complainant from his house, and on the theft being reported to the police Inspector Cobb traced the stolen property in possession of a Marwarree at Cammateepoora pledged by Krishna Bagnak, who was subsequently arrested. Krishna, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Robbing a Girl of her Ornaments.—Inspector McCubbin yesterday charged Gujanand, a Hindoo lad, before Mr. Cooper, with stealing a silver neck ornament from a little girl on Monday. It appeared that the lad met the girl in the streets, in Kalbadavie, and snatched the ornament from her neck. He ran away with it, and subsequently, breaking it in pieces, sold the portions to different Marwarees. The little girl told her parents about the daring theft, and the matter was reported to the Inspector, who made inquiries and arrested the prisoner and then recovered the pieces. The ornament had been broken into from the Marwarees. The Magistrate sent the lad to the Sassoon Reformatory for three years.

Bombay Philharmonic Society.—What turned out a most successful concert was given last evening by the Bombay Philharmonic Society. The programme was an admirably selected one, and all the items in the first part, which was of a miscellaneous character, including solos and quartettes, both vocal and instrumental, were not only well rendered, but greatly appreciated judging from the enthusiasm displayed by the audience. The second was the heavier part of the programme, consisting as it did of Lord Tennyson's dramatic poem "The Revenge," to which music has been set by Dr Villiers Stanford. To say the very least, the performance was one that did every one concerned the most infinite credit. A full account will be given in to-morrow's issue.

A Triple Charge of Theft.—A labourer named Bugwan Ragoo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with two separate charges of theft of property consisting of a turban valued at Rs. 4, the property of Shirputtee Dhondoo, and a copper pot valued at Rs. 6, the property of Moteeram Dewram, both residents of Mazagon; and a third charge of having in his possession sundry copper and brass vessels and a silver waist-chain, of the total value of Rs. 8, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, as he failed to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of them. On the two thefts being reported to the police, the turban and copper pot were traced to the possession of a Marwaree at Byculla, with whom they had been pledged by the accused Bugwan. There was also found in the possession of the same Marwarree sundry other copper and brass vessels, and the silver waist-chain, Bugwan plead guilty to the two charges of theft, but was convicted upon the three charges, and sentenced to an accumulated term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Mahim Fair.—This annual fair, celebrated by the Mahomedan community of Mahim and its neighbourhood, commenced on Monday, and will last till the end of this week. The fair, which is generally held in one of the chief centres of the town, hard by the Musjid, has its many attractions suited to the tastes and whims of every class of society. The visitor on reaching the scene of the festivities and taking a bird's eye view of the gay throng observes nothing but a sea of heads moving amongst a line of shops, bazaars, and refreshment stalls stretching for nearly half a mile in length. These shops are filled with every imaginable article of purchase, while there are besides amusements provided for the young and old in the shape of lucky-dips, whirligigs, temporary show, and music rooms, which are much frequented by the visitors. The arrangements carried out this year are nearly on the same lines as that usually observed at this annual celebration. The bright moon of Monday also added to the pleasures of those who set out on pic-nic excursions on the seashore, and right merrily was the ball kept rolling till the small hours of the morning. For the convenience of those who were desirous of attending the fair, the B. B. and C. I. Railway very thoughtfully ran special trains to and fro; and from the large numbers who availed themselves of the opportunity it was evident the efforts of the Company were appreciated. The fair will be at its height on Thursday, that being generally the big day of the *tamasha*.

MR. R. M. SHROFF'S ADDRESS TO THE RATE-PAYERS.

At a meeting of ratepayers held on Saturday evening, convened for the purpose of hearing addresses from the candidates elected to represent the Fort Ward in the Municipal Corporation, Mr. R. M. Shroff said that in the past they had not been governing themselves as well as they ought to have as one instance of this and the want of interest on the part of some of a section of native communities, the municipal expenditure had grown beyond all proportions under the Government system. Such could not happen although from that it must not be imagined he was antagonistic to local self-government. He was of opinion that the Municipal Corporation not being sufficiently strong failed to control the whole municipal administration; but he blamed the ratepayers and the justices who elected members to serve them on the Corporation for all this; as a member of the Corporation he might be expected to defend it, but he admitted it was very defective. There were some members who were mere dummies; there were others who had the will to do, but not the power to dare; there were others who were always ready merely to second certain speakers, no matter whether they understood what was talked about; there were again others who only assisted in the formation of a quorum by their idle presence, but whose silvery voice no one had heard for years; there were also some who, though able members, could not find time or inclination to attend meetings, and consequently the business of the Corporation suffered; there were only a few who regularly attended and kept themselves posted with what was going on; there were all such members forming a grotesque group of 64. The Bombay Municipality was really a very large institution. In the extention of its work, in its income and in its expenditure, in the matter of the vast population of their city whose welfare its administration affected in the matter of the several important and costly works it had undertaken and done, as well as in the matter of the still more important and more costly works it had had in band, the Bombay Municipality was like a large native State. It was growing in its size, it was growing in its income, it was growing in its legitimate expenditure and, he might add, it was growing in its extravagance. Poor inhabitants of this city were put to very great inconvenience, particularly during two or three summer months, owing to the want of a steady supply of water. Was the duty of the Corporation to strive to get this difficulty overcome? He was the first and foremost member to warmly advocate about three years ago the heavy and unavoidable expenditure of a crore and a quarter of rupees for undertaking the Tansa Water-works. Bombay would continue to suffer from scarcity of water for two or three years to come until the Tansa Water-works are completed. Coming to the Head Department, something like 11½ lakhs of rupees were spent annually here. But the most glaring feature of the Department was that notwithstanding its annual cost of 11½ lacs of rupees, there was only one medical man in it to look after the general health of the public. This was utterly preposterous. There were several minor officers in the Health Department drawing from Rs. 250 to Rs. 600 per month, but there was not a single medical man amongst them. He hoped, in conclusion, that he was not altogether unworthy of their confidence and support, and he did not hesitate to say that he should continue to take an unceasing interest in the Municipal affairs of this city, either in the Corporation or out of it.

TEH BYCULLA MURDER.

Inspector Cobb and Nolan, upon further enquiries into the above matter, have recovered from a Marwarree at Byculla the four silver wristlets that the murdered girl Syee had on the morning of the crime. They had been pledged by a man named Govind, to whom the wristlets had been entrusted by the alleged murderer, Hurry Runchoor *alias* Rama, to have them pledged with the Marwarsee. The wristlets have since been identified by the mother and grand-parents of the murdered girl. There now remains only a gold ornament called *pan* and a gold nose ring set with small pearls which the murdered girl was wearing.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of 50 per cent. on pay to the men of the army hospital native corps with the Field Force in Sikkim.

The proceedings of a committee assembled at Calcutta in February last, composed of the Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, and the Assistant Accountant-General, Military Department, to consider the advisability of assimilating the headings of correspondence in use in the Military Department and at Army Head-Quarters, and in the various departments and offices subordinate to them, have been made public and the recommendations of the committee have been generally approved by the Government of India and orders issued for them to be carried out with effect from the 1st January 1889.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

B COMPANY.

The "Wyer Cup Competition" was competed for on the 18th inst. The following are the scores:—

No.	Rank and Names.	700 Yards.	800 Yards.	Total.
1	Lieut T M English	37	35	72
2	Sergt W G Nichol	30	33	63
3	Vol F Waller	29	31	60
4	Vol W Warner	36	23	59
5	Cr-Sergt E Thomas	33	23	56
6	Major R S Brown	28	26	54
7	Corpl W H Main	28	20	48
	Total at each distance	221	191	
	Grand Total			412

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine.)

ALLEGED UNJUSTIFIABLE ACTION OF A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHANKAR BIN GOPAL.

This was a reference to the court by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Kanara, under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, recommending the setting aside of an order of commitment made by Mr. Vishwanath Vaikunt Wagh, second-class subordinate judge of Honavar, who committed the accused to take his trial at the Kanara Sessions on charges of attempting to use as genuine a forged document and of forgery. The subordinate judge requested that, if deemed necessary, legal proceedings be instituted.

Mr. McCorkell, in making the reference, said: The accused in this case was committed for trial under the provisions of sections 478 and 479, Criminal Procedure Code, by Rao Saheb Vishwanath Veikunt Wagh, on charges under sections 468, 471, and 511 of the Indian Penal Code. When the accused first appeared before the Court of Sessions, he was found to be not in a mental condition to be tried. The trial was accordingly adjourned to the 2nd November, on which date the accused appeared and was found to have sufficiently recovered his mental health to be in a position to plead to the charge, and instruct his pleader and otherwise conduct his defence. When the charge was about to be read out to the accused, Mr. Shivram Subhrao, who appeared as his pleader, took exception to the legality of the commitment. The grounds on which the commitment is challenged are as follows:—1. Inasmuch as the subordinate judge had granted a sanction under section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to a private individual, it was not competent to the subordinate judge to proceed against the accused in respect of the same charge. 2. The proceedings against the accused were instituted after a lapse of more than six months from the date on which the sanction was granted. 3. A complaint had been lodged by a private complainant on the 2nd July before a competent magistrate of the first class, who dismissed the complaint; and the subordinate judge or any one else had no authority to lodge a fresh complaint until the order dismissing the first complaint had been cancelled. 4. Although objection was taken to the procedure of the subordinate magistrate when the matter was before him, he gave no heed to the objection, but has wrongly committed the case for trial. Two points appear to arise in this case. 1. When a court has granted a sanction to a private person under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is it competent for the same Court to institute proceedings against the same person for whose prosecution a sanction under section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been granted, either while such sanction is in force or at any subsequent period? 2. When a court has granted a sanction to a private individual under section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the person to whom the sanction was granted has lodged a complaint before a magistrate competent to entertain and dispose of such complaint, and such complaint has been dismissed by the magistrate, is it competent for the court which granted the sanction to institute fresh proceedings against the person for whose prosecution the sanction had been granted without having the order dismissing the complaint set aside by a competent authority? In my opinion, both these questions should be answered in the negative. The facts of the case necessary for understanding the present reference appear to be as follows. The present accused was a plaintiff in a certain suit in the court of the subordinate judge of Honavar. That suit was compromised on the 6th July 1886, the defendant paying Rs. 2 in cash to the plaintiff and agreeing to pay Rs. 8 on a certain fixed date. These terms of the compromise were reduced to writing. This "razinama" or agreement was duly completed and handed over to the plaintiff to be recorded by him in court. Instead, however, of producing this document, he produced another totally different from the original "razinama." Rao Saheb Ramchunder Venkatesh Chatki was the subordinate judge. It does not appear that the court (*i. e.* Rao Saheb Ramchundra Venkatesh) took any steps to have the accused prosecuted. But on the 22nd March 1887, Manjaya, the defendant in the civil suit, made an application for a sanction, and an order was passed on the 26th idem, granting the requisite sanction. Manjaya never came forward to take out the sanction, and ultimately a notice was sent to him. In reply to this notice, the court was informed that Manjaya was dead. Iraya, the son of Manjaya, however, came forward and asked that the sanction might be granted in his name. This was done, and the formal sanction was dated the 2nd January 1888. It does not appear that any notice was given to the accused, either before the order of 26th March 1887, or the granting of the sanction on the 2nd January 1888. The omission to allow the accused an opportunity to show cause was, in my opinion, a very grave one; but as authorities are conflicting as to the necessity of notice in such cases, it is impossible to say that the irregularity amounts to an illegality. Iraya had his sanction, but he took no action on it until the 2nd July 1888, when he lodged a complaint before a first-class magistrate, who, however, dismissed it……Admittedly before the expiration of the six months, the court which granted the sanction issued a warrant for the apprehension of the accused. This procedure was, I am of opinion, illegal. The court authorised a certain person to prosecute. The court could not, while the sanction was in force, authorise any one else. The court was competent to prosecute in the first instance, but when it granted the sanction to Iraya, it transferred its authority, and until that authority was revoked, either by lapse of time or cancellation of the sanction, I am clearly of opinion that the court was *functus officio*, and the present prosecution and commitment are illegal. After making some further remarks Mr. McCorkell said: Grave irregularities have been committed in the course of these committal proceedings, which, for the reasons above recorded, I consider to amount to illegalities which have prejudiced the accused in his defence. It appears to me, having regard to the mental condition of the accused, very doubtful whether it is necessary or expedient to continue this prosecution if the committal is quashed.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the reference, said: The granting of a sanction under clause B of section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to a private person does not, in our opinion, bar a civil court from proceeding under section 478; nor can the dismissal by a magistrate of a complaint made by the private person be held to be a bar, till set aside, to a proceeding under that section. A private person may never act on the sanction or his sanction may fail, as in the present case. Is the court, then, unable to take such further action as the interests of justice may demand? It seems to us that, even though a court grants a sanction under section 195, it is still at liberty to proceed under section 478, especially under such circumstances as existed in the present case, where there was ground to suspect that the accused had induced the private complainant to withdraw from the prosecution. The Sessions Judge should, therefore, proceed with the trial.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: The two questions stated by the learned judge relate to competence as a matter of law and not of discretion, and ought, in my opinion, to be answered in the affirmative. On principle there appears to be no reason why the mere fact that a Court had, under section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, given a private person sanction to prosecute, should debar the Court itself from instituting proceedings under section 478. The sanction under section 195 leaves the private person free to exercise his own unfettered discretion as to whether he will proceed or not. (In the matter of the petition of Girdhari Mondul, I. L. R., 8 Cal. 435, 439.) But when a court proceeds under section 478, the Government responsibility for the prosecution rests upon the judge entirely, such a prosecution being a very different thing from a prosecution instituted on the complaint of a private party, and merely sanctioned by the court. (Queen-Empress vs. Barjoo Lall, I. L. R., 1 Cal., 450.) The object of all prosecutions is the punishment of offences committed, but if the view taken by the Sessions Judge is correct, this aim would, in many cases, be frustrated, as where the private person who has obtained the sanction compounds the offence or wilfully delays so as to let the limitation of months expire. (Empress vs. Gamishankar, I. L. R., 6 Alla., 42.) So great an interference with the ordinary right of the Crown to prosecute offences would require express statute. But I find no such rule in the Code of Criminal Procedure or elsewhere; and as to the authorities, those I have cited above appear to be adverse to the Sessions Judge's opinion. Similar reasoning applies to the effect of the dismissal of the private person's complaint under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 403 declares that a dismissal is not an acquittal such as bars a fresh trial for the same offence, it cannot be pleaded by the accused as a valid objection to his trial on the commitment to the Sessions; and it thus resembles a bill preferred to a Grand Jury, who throw it out. This cannot be pleaded afterwards as an acquittal. (2 Hale, 246. See also the Empress on the prosecution of Jogendranath Bose *vs.* Thomson, I. L. R., 6 Cal., 523.) The case before us is not a summons case, and I do not wish my remarks to be taken as having any reference to the construction of section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge leaves somewhat in doubt the question of fact whether the complaint has been dismissed. Assuming now that it has not been dismissed, the sanction must have expired from lapse of time. In the Empress vs. Nipcha (I. L. R., 4 Cal., 712) it was held that where the person to whom the sanction was given did not avail himself of it, the magistrate of the district was competent, under section 142 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872, to take up the case without complaint. The object of chapter 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code is to enable the courts to take prompt and effectual means to prosecute offences affecting the administration of justice. The cases already cited show that this aim of the Legislature would in many cases be delayed and frustrated if it were held that, when a court grants the sanction to a private person, it transfers its own authority. Instead, therefore, of quashing the commitment to the Sessions, we must direct the Sessions Judge to proceed with the trial.

December 17

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST AN OCULIST OPTICIAN.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO *vs.* TULSIRAM SUNTOOJEE.

Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians of Bombay, Calcutta, and London, applied for and obtained a rule *nisi* against the defendant trading as an ocalist optician under the name of Bennett, Lawrence and Co., to show cause why he should not be restrained from carrying on the aforesaid business under the name of Bennett, Lawrence and Company or B. Lawrance and Company, or any other colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' name of Lawrence and May and also why he should not be restrained from representing by colourable imitation of plaintiffs' forms or otherwise that the business of the defendant is the business of the plaintiffs, and from doing anything calculated to lead the public to that belief. On Mr. Inverarity's further application, the court granted an ad-interim injunction restraining the defendant from representing by colourable imitation of plaintiffs' forms or otherwise that the business of the defendant is the business of the plaintiffs, and from doing anything calculated to lead the public to that belief.

BOMBAY (PARSEE) CRICKET CLUB.

The 19th half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cricket Club was held at the Club tent on Sunday, when forty-two members were present, the Club President, Mr. A. N. Pleader, B.A., and L.L.B., being in the chair. The managing proprietor having read the notice convening the meeting, the half-yearly reports were gone through. These showed that there were forty-three applications received, of which two only were refused, whereas fifteen had resigned, while the names of five were struck off the list of members for arrears of payment, thus leaving the number of eighty-three members on the roll. It was also shown that in all twelve matches were played, of which nine were won and three lost. The second item of business was the distribution of prizes to fourteen members in the shape of a silver cup, books, cricket bats, and balls. In awarding these prizes the President spoke at length of the meritorious services rendered by all members to the Club, particularly dwelling on the valuable assistance of the Captain, Mr. M. M. Surtee. The prizemen for annual average analysis in batting and bowling were Messrs. N. E. Punegar, A. M. Madon, M. D. Ayrton, and R. N. Hardana, and the casual match prizes were won by Messrs. J. E. Reporter, M. M. Surty, C. M. Patell, J. M. Patell, S. P. Pochkhanawalla, K. M. Setin, B. C. Machliwala, and S. M. Doctor. Mr. D. R. Gazdar then proposed the re-election of Mr. A. N. Pleader as the Club president for 1889, and amid loud cheering it was carried, after being seconded by Mr. M. M. Surtee. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

CITY C. C. *VS.* FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

The City of Bombay Cricket Club added another victory to its five consecutive successes of this season on Sunday last on the Esplanade parade ground, when it defeated the Fort High School Cricket Club, as will be seen from the score given below. The eleven selected to represent the City of Bombay Cricket Club was not strong in some points. In the absence of Messrs. Billimoria, Writer, Bhaya, Fatakia, and Vatcha, it could not be called a thoroughly representative team. Messrs. Punthaki and Gagrat were the chief scorers of the school, and Messrs. A. J. Pastakia, Ghista, Dubash, Printer, Divecha, and Bapasola for the other side. Mr. M. D. Kanga bowled unchanged for the Bombay Club, taking seven wickets for twenty-seven runs. The following is the score and analysis:—

FORT HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.—1st Innings.

M Surti, b M Kanga	0
Bahadurji, c Kanga b Pundole	5
H Bode, b Pundole	1
Gagrat, b P Kanga	25
Diventry, b M Kanga	0
R Sethna, b P Kanga	15
Punthaki, b M Kanga	15
Davur, c Pastakia, b Pundole	9
Doctor, b M Kanga	3
Merchant, not out	14
Madon, b P Kanga	1
Extras	7
Total	95

THE CITY OF BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

J Ghista, b Surti	10
A Pastakia, c Davur, b Punthaki	17
D Dubash, run out	35
N Printer, c Doctor, b Merchant	24
J Divecha, b Doctor	23
P Kanga (Capt), b Punthaki	4
N Bapasola M Kanga	Not out.
J Punthaki D Pundole R Jasawalla Fatakia	To bat
Extras	39
Total	210

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
D C Pandole	65	37	2	3
M D Kanga	85	27	4	5
P D Kanga	30	10	2	3

CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Madon	50	35	2	0
H Punthaki	95	56	4	3
Gagrat	50	26	2	0
M Surti	10	10	0	1
Merchant	30	19	0	1
Mehta	20	21	1	0
Doctor	14	8	0	1

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GUJARATIS AND THE UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP.

Both the *Gujarati Mitra* (Surat) and the *Rajya Bhakta Swadnarmanistha* strongly recommend the appointment of a few Gujarati Fellows this year. Out of 302 Fellows on the list there are hardly 16 Gujaratis, of whom hardly half have been honoured with the fellowship on account of their learning and interest in the educational matter. The *Gujarat Mitra* regrets that its suggestion made on the occasion of the Jubilee was not taken up, and a scholar like the late Mr. Dolatrai Surbhai Desai, B.A., LL.B. (London), and Barrister-at-law and a Gilchrist Scholar, died without this honour, but hopes that the University will not omit the name of Surgeon-Major G. R. Duphtury, L.M., M.D., in a similar way. Both these papers strongly recommend the names of Messrs. M. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court; Kalabhai Lallubhai, Pleader, High Court, and chairman of the School Board Committee; Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., and several others to the University authorities for this honour.

The *Gujarati* weekly of Bombay has also devoted a column to the subject. It has recommended the names of Pundit Gattulalji and Kani Dalpatram Dayabhai, C.I.E. The former is a Sanskrit scholar and poet and the latter a well-known Gujarati poet, and deserve recognition of their service at the hands of the Government. The *Gujarati* also bitterly complains of the injustice done to the Gujaratis in the List of Fellows.

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SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON INDIAN ART INDUSTRIES.

At a meeting held in London recently to consider the best means of encouraging Indian art industries, the following letter was received from Sir George Birdwood:—

No. 7, Apsley Terrace, Acton, W., 10th November 1888.

Dear Madam.—I have to thank you for your very kind invitation for this evening, which, owing to the severity of the cold, I very much regret being quite unable to accept. I have long taken a deep interest in the subject to be considered at your meeting, but until the educated classes of the people of India themselves return to a just appreciation of their own traditionary handi-craft arts, which the English education they have received from us has taught them to despise, nothing effectual can be done for their preservation under the strain of the severe competition of the manufacturers of the West to which, with every rising generation, they are now more and more exposed. All my life in Bombay, I with other English friends, such as the late Alexander Kinloch Forbes, the accomplished author of "Ras Mala," ever urged on the Hindu gentlemen of our acquaintance to patronise their own indigenous architecture and decorative and sumptuary arts. But it was always in vain, and long ago the minor handicraft arts would have died out of Europeanized India, *i. e.*, of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the larger military stations upcountry, but for the patronage of them by our English merchants and officials. But, of course, the articles they buy have to be modified for European use, and this of itself is a cause of their artistic debasement, at least for a time, as the complete artistic assimilation of such modifications of form, necessitated by change of prescriptive purposes, is always a more or less lengthy process. Even in England we have not yet succeeded in artistically assimilating overhead telegraph and telephone wires, or the electric and the gas lights; or our modern mode of shop-indication by means of monster letterings often set along the sky-line of a street, and always so much less effective than the picturesque hanging sign-boards of our forefathers.

On returning to England in 1871, I at once began writing, whenever I had a good opportunity, on Indian art, and my writings on the subject have been warmly welcomed here, and appreciated far beyond their intrinsic worth. They have led to the establishment of several shops in London for the sale of the "Sidonian wares" of India, and to the opening of brisk markets for them in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and even New York. They have also had the effect of more closely directing the attention to the Government Schools of Art in India to the study of the immemorial decorative art of that country, and with really the most brilliant results, under Kipling at Lahore and Griffiths in Bombay. But never a Hindu yet that I have seen since my return to England has read anything that I have written on Indian art, or shown the least interest in the subject. None of them have seemed to be aware that such a thing as Indian art exists. Ignorant of my views, some of them have even dared, quite inadvertently, to express to my face their contempt of the most perfect examples of Indian pottery and metal work ever imported into England. These Anglicised Hindus do not seem to be aware that there is any good vernacular thing in all India. Only a few weeks ago one of them, a man of unusual intellectual force and of wide reading in English literature, not Indian, came to thank me for an article I had just written in defence of the "Mahratta Plough," and he actually become lachrymose over it. In my astonishment I asked: "What is it that affects you?" "Oh," he replied, "it is your praise of our women. I knew English women were beautiful, but I never knew that our poor wives and daughters were beautiful, and you are the first to tell us that they are [he had not read James Forbes], and I thank you, as the truest friend India ever had, for saying so."

What is really wanted is that our system of education in India should be more directed to giving the people of the country a knowledge of their own history, social, religious, and political, and, above all, of their own literature and arts. Instead of this we have educated them in the history, literature, and philosophy of Europe; and under this system we are completely denationalizing them, and destroying them intellectually and morally. All the wiser of the old race of Anglo-Indians advocated the education of the people of India through the medium of their own classics, and in accordance with their own immemorially established pedagogy: but at a critical moment, under the rule of Lord Auckland, Lord Macaulay was brought into the controversy then raging on the subject, and by the sheer force of his rhetorical and literary exuberance, finally decided it against the "Orientalists," and in favour of the "Anglicists," as those were called in contradiction, who advocated the education of the natives through the English language, and in accordance with Western ideas; the system still in operation. The Educational Despatch of 1854 completed the evil begun by Lord Auckland's Minute. It offered to all schools, including the Vernacular and the Missionary Schools, already existing, or that might hereafter be established, pecuniary aid equal in each case to the sum raised by local effort, provided only that they submitted to Government inspection and were found efficient. By this Despatch the Court of Directors meant to place the education of India on a national basis: but its actual effect was to denationalize the whole of the rising generation of native Indians, by introducing the "Anglicising" system of education, with the revolutionary leaven of Western ideas into every village school in India. In Bombay it has proved the economic destruction of the Parsees. Formerly they were at the head of every industry on the Island, and the leading merchants of the town, but now, under the influences of their English education, they are one by one forsaking their old ancestral pursuits, and becoming doctors, lawyers, and Government servants, and no longer hold the mastery of the trade and commerce of Bombay. What has happened in Bombay among the Parsees is happening all over India among the classes who are accepting an English education; and over so extended an area, and on so enlarged a scale, this is becoming a grave political danger. There are few openings in life for the English educated natives of India outside the Government service, and those of them who do not succeed in securing an official appointment, as must be the case with 99 per cent of them, go at once to swell that nation of the discontented, that is being slowly, but surely, created all over India through the inevitable operation of Lord Auckland's Minute, and Sir Charles Wood's famous Despatch. These Anglicised young Indians are not even fit for clerical employment in native houses of business, such as the great Bania banking houses at Ahmedabad and Benares and when they have failed in everything else, their last resource is to set up a lithographic press and edit a Radical newspaper, the righteous Nemesis of our insolent ignorance in intermeddling with an indigenous educational system, that for over 3,000 years before our advent had successfully and without interruption supplied all the spiritual and material needs of the people of India! Of all your Indian guests this evening, which of them will have any thorough knowledge of his own ethnography, sociology, religion, or industrial and political history? or even wear a single article of native clothing? Not one, unless he chance to be a Mahommedan!—I beg to remain Madam, yours truly and most respectfully,

George Birdwood.

DEFECTIVE STREET LIGHTING.

The following memorial have been forwarded to the members of the Municipal Standing Committee with reference to street lighting in the Bhuleshwar ward:—

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned rate-prayers and residents of the Bhuleshwar ward, beg leave to draw your attention to the fact of the Pinjrapole Lane not being lighted and its cross lanes being very insufficiently lighted, and pray that in the next budget a provision be made for their being properly lighted.

These lanes are used as short cuts by people who have to pass from the Null Bazar, Jugjewan Keeka Street, and Kavasji Patel Tank Road to the Bhuleshwar Road and *vice versa* and as there are several carts for public dinners in these lanes there is considerable traffic of passengers throughout the night.

The want of light enables supicious characters to infest these lanes at night, and there have been incessant complaints by innocent passers by being attacked and robbed by these people.

We shall be much obliged by the Standing Committee bestowing early attention to the application.—We beg, &c.,

GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, MULJI BHOWANIDAS BARBHOY, and 61 other signatures.
Bombay, Dec. 18.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Wednesday, December 19.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
8 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. E. Scott.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
8-30 a.m.—Special Advent Service and Sermon.

THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. MOBILE.

The Marine Court investigating the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Mobile, on Chumba Island off Zanzibar, resumed its inquiry yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cooper and Captain Arbuthnot, R.N., Commanding H. M.'s Mariner, and Captain Potts, Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock, constituted the Court, and Captain Magenis, of the s.s. Java, and Captain Robertson, of the s.s. Kilva, were the additional assessors.

Mr. Frere, Solicitor to Government, conducted the proceedings on behalf of Government, and Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the owners (the Bombay and Persian S. N. Company), and the master (Captain Cormack) of the Mobile.

Captain Cormack was recalled and examined by the Court. He said he took his bearings by the standard compass and had to leave the bridge to do so. He was aware that the chief officer had come on the bridge before the ship struck, but the mate saw that the orders given him were carried out.

Do you consider that the officer who was on watch was the responsible officer?—I do not, as I was on the bridge. I cannot remember who took the bearings, I or the second officer, but I took the bearings when the ship struck.

The Court then charged Captain Cormack with having committed wrongful acts or defaults in navigating the s.s. Mobile towards the southern passage to Zanzibar with insufficient and unseamanlike care in not determining from time to time his position by bearings of the island and headlands in not having an efficient look-out kept and in neglecting to use the lead.

In answer to the charge, Captain Cormack said he thought he had sufficiently taken his positions as he had done so several times, and as for the lead, as he had stated in his evidence, he thought it was useless to use it in the channel. With regard to the look-out he stated he was keeping a look-out himself that evening. He had nothing further to say.

Mr. Burder, as representing the owners, then addressed the Court, remarking that he thought they would agree with him that the ship had been in every way properly equipped, and therefore no blame could be attached to the owners. Everything had been done by them that could have been expected of them, and the Mobile had been properly manned, equipped, and found for this particular voyage.

The President: The Court thinks that no blame attaches to the owners.

Speaking with regard to the Captain, Mr. Burder said that he felt himself placed in a very difficult position. From the first Captain Cormack had been desirous that the blame for the accident should rest upon his shoulders alone. From certain questions that had been asked by the Court that morning, Mr. Burder thought that the Court seemed inclined to think that the chief officer was in some way to blame, but the Captain wished to take the whole blame, if blame there was, as he felt that he was in charge of the vessel that afternoon, and the other officers had merely done their duty under him. However, since then, the Court had framed the charge, and it showed that they were decided that the blame attached to the Captain alone. It was fortunate that the Court was constituted as it was, with gentlemen who possessed a peculiar knowledge of the Zanzibar coast and its dangers, but Mr. Burder asked them, when considering their decision, to arrive at a fair conclusion by judging in the case, not as they now knew Zanzibar Harbour, but as they knew it when they first went there in charge of a vessel. He asked them to remember that the Captain's certificate was only dated from 1886, and he had entered the harbour for the first time that voyage and for the first time too, at the very worst portion of the year. He had encountered very boisterous weather the whole way and the ship all the time was in considerable difficulties, and then he happened to arrive on a high tide which, as they knew, was the very worst time to enter the harbour, as all the numerous shoals and coral reefs were more concealed and the points of land were more difficult to determine than they were at low tide. In considering what steps should be taken with regard to his client's certificate, Mr. Burder asked the Court to take all these facts into consideration and not deal with it as if Captain Cormack were a man who had been going to Zanzibar time after time, and as if he were one who ought to be aware of all those difficulties. He (Mr. Burder) pointed out what he hoped the Court would consider an important element in the case, and that was, that comparatively little damage had eventually occurred, and that the ship had been got off in comparatively short time. All these questions affected their decision with regard to the blame attaching to the captain and with regard to the loss to the insurers, or, as happened in certain cases, with regard to the loss of life. When the captain went ashore he did everything in the way of getting her off and in rendering every assistance, and subsequently in reporting the accident when he arrived at Zanzibar. A curious thing was that at Mauritius the Lloyd's surveyor allowed them to ship additional cargo and leave the port, apparently considering the damage was so trifling that it was not necessary to do anything beyond shipping another propeller, even a condemned one. In conclusion Mr. Burder appealed to the Court to deal lightly with the captain, who had met with an accident for which there really appeared no accounting, unless they were to believe, as he (Mr. Burder) was personally inclined to do, that the captain had mistaken a conspicuous house on the island for the English Mission, and that the currents had carried him nearer to Chumba than he imagined he was, giving as he did that island a wide berth.

The Court adjourned for several hours and then delivered the following judgment, which Mr. Cooper, the President, read:—

After carefully considering the evidence the Court have come to the conclusion that the s. s. Mobile was stranded on a reef adjacent to, and lying south of, the Island of Chumba, near the southern entrance to the port of Zanzibar, on the 20th August 1888. We are of opinion that the stranding of the vessel was due to careless navigation on the part of Captain Cormack, the master, in that he had not fixed the ship's position by such bearings and their means as are necessary in order to ensure a safe course being steered. We find that the vessel's position was not fixed by means of cross-bearings from the time the land was first made until after she had taken the ground. The only two attempts to approximate her position were "one," a rough bearing of the south end of the Island of Zanzibar at 2-30 p.m., when that point was abeam, and her distance from the land was estimated at 4 miles; and "two," a bearing of the south end of the Island of Pungume, taken at the time when her distance from that island was estimated at about 2 miles. From the position obtained from these approximate and unverified bearings her N. N. W. course was shaped, and while on that course the vessel took the ground at 4-30 p.m. We find that after Chumba Island was sighted no bearing of it was taken. Had this been done it must have been apparent to the master that the course he was steering would have inevitably placed his vessel aground. We find that the usual precautions taken when navigating in the nighbourhood of dangerous reefs, as in the approaches of Zanzibar, were totally neglected, no efficient look-out being kept for shoal water, nor the lead hove. The evidence of the master that a current exised in the nighbourhood of Chumba Island, which for 10 minutes caused his vessel to sheer off her course and that for 10 minutes previous to her grounding he had eased the engines, is entirely unsupported by the evidence. We consider the chief officer failed to realize his responsibility in connection with the navigation in close waters, especially as officer of the watch, in having neglected to form any opinion as to whether the vessel was being properly navigated or to interest himself in any way with regard to the safety of the vessel, and that the evidence given by the 2nd officer is of a most unsatisfactory nature. That although he was officer in charge of the deck while passing the island and approaching the land during the period of his watch, up to about 4-15 p.m., he did not observe the courses steered nor form any opinion with regard to the safety of the vessel. Though doubtless the master was to blame for not seeing that his officers took a constant interest in the proper navigation of the vessel, still it was their duty, without the Captain's supervision, to intelligently watch the navigation, and know the position of the vessel from time to time. We find that the vessel was supplied with all the requisite charts and sailing directions, and was fully equipped and seaworthy when she left on her voyage to Zanzibar. The Court suspends Mr. John Cormack's certificate for a period of six months and re[illegible] that a certificate of a lower grade be granted to [illegible]

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

'XMAS FLAGS, 'Xmas Toys, 'Xmas Dolls, 'Xmas Crackers, 'Xmas Presents, and all requisites for 'Xmas Trees, at the Cheapest Price.—At SHROFF BROTHERS.

GRAND DISPLAY of 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS. A choice collection of our famous Teas in fancy ornamented packets, never known in Bombay. Inspection is invited. MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOYS EATON SUITS for 'Xmas. At Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE, 63, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a beautiful Grey Arab, 14-3 hands, 3 years, in perfect sound condition; Turn-out for Rs. 850.—Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACRAME THREAD! MACRAME THREAD!!—White, cream, and other colors.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING COMPANY, Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other; Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

ON VIEW, MR. J. G. Smith's Valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, &c, at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, to be sold, TO-MORROW, at 1 p. m.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL.—Distribution of Prizes, and Concert by Pupils, THURSDAY, 3 p.m. Admission free. Collection. Parents and friends cordially invited.

HAMS FOR 'XMAS.—Best Northumberland, Mild, Cured, 11 Annas per lb.—A. P. FERNANDES, 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

EYE PROTECTORS for Lamps to soften the Glare of Light.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR' late Theodore Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE MEAT, and PLUM PUDDINGS, are now ready.

ENGRAVER WANTED, for Copper and Steel. Good Wages for a Clever Workman.—Apply with Specimens of work to THACKER & Co., Ld.

WANTED, an experienced CLERK to collect indents. None need apply who cannot take charge of the business independently. References required.—Apply "MANUFACTURER," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a first-class MILLWRIGHT and ENGINEER for a large mill in Bombay. Liberal terms to a really competent man.—Apply "AGENTS," care of this paper

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, at once, a few good COMPOSITORS.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE to accompany a lady and 3 children to England about February next; must be a good sailor.—Apply to Mrs. TURNER JONES, River Lodge, Kirkee.

WANTED, a CLERK for up-country having thorough knowledge of Books and Accounts. Parsee not objected to.—Apply personally with original testimonials to BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.

INDIA.—A leading firm of champagne shippers are prepared to appoint a first-class house as General Purchasing Agents for India. Address letters "A. O. B.," 163, care of Gordon & Gotch, Advertising Offices, St. Bride Street, London, Eng.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

TO LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW with Dining-room, Cook-room and Water-pipes, No. 6, Khetwady 7th Lane. Apply to J. D. Mody, care of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S Narayan & Co., For rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Boottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort,

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GROUP of VICEREGAL PARTY taken at Government House, Malabar Point. Copies to be had from BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, INDIAN SUBJECTS. BOURNE, & SHEPHERD, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, 'Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

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CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES:—Bottled in Colonies. The only Pure Wine in India.—Apply to "Godown-keeper," WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Sample Silver and Gold Jewellery of English-Makers, comprising Plain Fancy and Jewelled Lockets, Charms, Rings, Earings, Collar Pins, Bangles, Brooches, Studs, Plated ware, &c. &c., at P. N. KERRAWALLA and Co., Marine Street, Fort.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers,—Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

NOTICE.

LETTERS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, by 10 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, should be addressed to HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor's Camp, up to TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1889, from which date till 7 a. m., on the 8th January, they should be addressed to "Bella Vista," Mahableshwar, and thereafter to Malabar Point, Bombay.

2. Letters, Parcels, and Telegrams which cannot reach the Private Secretary by 6 p. m., on the 20th instant, should be addressed to "Bella Vista," Mahableshwar, until 7 a. m., on the 8th January, 1889, and thereafter to Malabar Point, Bombay, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 15th December, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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ON VIEW
At the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
Imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
Consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

AUCTION SALE.
Of 25 of the above HORSES, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Co.'s Stables. See Bennett & Co.'s Advertisement.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OF PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
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And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18.

A DECLINE of 1-16d. per oz. in Silver, at 42½d. is quoted both by Reuter and by private telegrams; but the last nominal prices are repeated for Rupee Securities of both denominations. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower yesterday at 96⅞. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 105. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 82¼ ex coupon.

The Wheat Market was firm, and Club No. 2 was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive *via* the Canal, at 36s 6d; but other London as well as Liverpool quotations come unaltered. Linseed was easier, and though the rate for Bombay seed to arrive remained at 43s. 3d. there was a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Seed *via* the Cape, and in Liverpool quality by both routes. Rapeseed was flat, but without change in rates.

The feeling at closing in Liverpool last evening was still quiet all round with Spot prices of Mid-American and Surats quite unchanged; and American Arrivals 1-64d. lower in all positions. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats; the Imports were 28,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been firm, with a good business doing.

The Spot price at length gave way in New York yesterday to the extent of 1-16 cent., making it 9 13-16 cents.; and March Futures were 4 points lower at 9·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, at 48,000 bales, were pretty heavy compared with last years, though light as against the year before, and leaving the total for comparison to the under noted figures:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	48,000	43,000	61,000
Two days' do.	84,000	76,000	101,000
Since 1st September	3,209,000	3,654,000.	3,329,000

Our Cotton Market opened with a rather quiet feeling in view of the continuance of land advices from Liverpool and New York; but a good demand was felt in the afternoon at Colaba for ready stuff, with more enquiry for arrival contracts, and a good deal was done before the market closed on both lines. Ready New Julgaum had the principal call, and was taken to the extent of some 1,500 bales, at Rs. 208-14, according to quality; several hundred bales of New Bengals also changed hands, at Rs. 180-196; and in old Cotton some parcels of Pachora, and Compta found buyers at Rs. 180, and Rs. 170-80, respectively. In forward business Fine Broach was booked for February delivery, at Rs. 238; and Fully Good Dhollera for April, at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT.—Without much visible increase in demand from exporters, this market has shown a firmer feeling to-day, and rather more has been doing than was the case yesterday: business, however, has still been on only a moderate scale and we make no change in quotations.

SEEDS are in much the same position as Wheat just now.

LINSEED has not been much enquired for; and other kinds have remained quiet but steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,032 bales.
Wheat	55,795 cwt.
Linseed	8,308 ,,
Rapeseed	4,123 ,,
Gingelly	9,136 ,,
Ground Nuts	811 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm, and tonnage is scarce. The Methley Hall (s), has been taken up by dealers for early January loading to Marseilles, or Havre on terms which have not been allowed to transpire, but which are believed to be about 23s. per ton net. The sailing ship Sierra Lusina has been engaged to load a Cargo of Salt for Calcutta at Rs. 9 per ton. There are takers of room for January shipment at 23s. 9d., but few givers.

EXCHANGE.—Silver being apparently on the downward move again, this market opened weaker this morning with rates partially 1-32d. below last evening's closing quotations. There have been buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 19-32d. to March and at 1s. 4 9-16 thereafter to May; but there has been little or nothing doing again to-day on this line or in Bank remittance, which is quoted ready and forward at the same rates, and quite a holiday feeling seems to have taken possession of the market. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	...	1s. 4 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	......	1s. 4½d.	,,
Credits 3	,,	1s. 4 19-32d.	,,
Francs 3	,,	1·75½d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Although yesterday's final rates have been quoted for Fours throughout the day, say 97¾ for cash and 97⅝ for both accounts, the tone of the market has been markedly weaker, and little business has been done. 103¼ is still the nominal rate for the active Paper.

SHARES.—There has been some return of activity to this market, and we have to note an advance in a number of the more sought-after Mill shares. Connaught are Rs. 40 higher, at Rs. 700; James Greaves, Rs. 10, at Rs. 735; Khandeish, Rs. 10, at Rs. 700; and the following have all moved up Rs. 5 per share, say David, to Rs. 565; Impireal, to Rs. 560; Khatao Makonje, to Rs. 750; Luckmidas Khimje, to Rs. 965; Maneckji Petit, to Rs. 1,215; Presidency, Rs. 975; and Suadeshi, to Rs. 445. Jewraj Balloo and New Great Eastern have declined Rs. 5 each, to Rs. 1020 and Rs. 775, respectively. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 407½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	927½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	910
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	6	[illegible]	5 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 25		5 pct.	135

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	750
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 3	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	12	125	Rs. 20	185
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	635
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,575
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	45	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 2	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 35	520
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	382½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 50	20 440
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	450 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	620

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	–	£10	...	–	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	...	..	..

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	220
Port Trust Bonds	96

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ST. LEO—December 17, at the Convent, Parell, Rev. Mother St. Leo, aged 72.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—December 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JOHN—December 7, at 1, Robinson Street, Calcutta, A C John, son of the late Peter John, aged 50 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1888.

IT is contrary to Mr. Gladstone's usual practice to address a Metropolitan audience, but on Saturday last he made a speech at Limehouse, in which he propounded a political programme of which the chief planks are triennial Parliaments and free education. In practice the duration of English Parliaments approaches to the ideal triennial rather than the statutory septennial period, the occasions being rare in which even the most powerful majority can survive for the full term of its legal life. Only a minority can have any real desire to abridge the years during which a majority exists. If the Liberals were now in office they would feel very little interest in a Triennial Bill, and they cannot complain if the Conservatives are quite satisfied with things as they are, and do not share their anxiety to precipitate an appeal to the constituencies. The question of free education is one of finance rather than of principle, which is for all practical purposes conceded. The London School Board received from the ratepayers last year £1,137,163, to which is to be added grants from the Government of £294,872 and some £12,000 in miscellaneous grants from the Treasury for special purposes. Compared to these amounts the £119,362 received from school fees can scarcely be considered a flea-bite. The difficulty of collecting £120,000 in pence and two-pence from the hungry children of impecunious parents is so great, that there is almost a consensus of opinion amongst educational experts in favour of doing away with school fees altogether so far as board schools are concerned. This view is not, however, shared by the rate-payers and by the tax-payers, who are asked to find the whole of the money. The burden is already heavy, and there is a not unnatural disposition to lighten it—even as certain Governments in India are doing—by diminishing the outlay of public money on education. In the Bombay Presidency the necessities of a depleted exchequer have compelled an unwilling Government to act upon the broad hint conveyed in a recent Resolution of the Government of India to diminish the grants to schools and raise the fees. There is not here or in England any desire to debate the question of principle; the decision as to whether the fees are to be raised or lowered or done away with altogether, is, as we have said, dependent wholly on the financial conditions which have to be faced. Mr. Gladstone has declared in favour of free education in England; there are many considerations which will have to be taken into account before this part of the new Liberal programme becomes a war cry in the country, and it will probably lose more votes than it will secure, for the bulk of the rate-payers are not as enamoured as they ought to be of free education, which will mean to them another two-pence in the pound in the rates.

Our London correspondent supplemented the brief telegram of the ex-Premier's Limehouse speech by an interesting summary of some passages devoted to questions affecting Indian politics. As might have been expected, Mr. Gladstone animadverted on Lord Salisbury's indiscretion at Edinburgh. We now have the exact text of that portion of Lord Salisbury's speech. Accounting for the fact that the Conservative majority in Holborn have fallen by some six hundred, His Lordship hazarded the explanation that on the present occasion the Conservatives had to encounter in Lord Compton the very best candidate that could be obtained while it was not so when the previous battle was fought. Colonel Duncan was fortunate in 1886: "There was undoubtedly a smaller majority than Colonel Duncan obtained; but then Colonel Duncan was opposed to a black man"—a remark which made the groundlings in Edinburgh laugh, but makes the judicious everywhere else grieve. The Premier, encouraged by the applause of the audience, added: "However far we have advanced in overcoming prejudices I doubt that we have come to the point when any British constituency will elect a black man." We have freely condemned the bad taste and the rudeness of this most injudicious pronouncement, which should not have been allowed to fall from the lips of a statesman. But there is no reason to make too much of such an escapade from a speaker who is proverbial for his gibes and his jeers. It is no injustice to the distinguished leader of a great historical party to suppose that his mind was much more influenced by the necessity of explaining away an awkward change in the relative position of the Ministerial and the Opposition candidates in a Metropolitan borough, than by any desire to insult Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in particular or to flout his countrymen in general. When Mr. Gladstone says that the public in England wait for an apology, and that the public in India also wait for one, he overestimates the weight attached to a breach of good manners and forgetfulness of the political proprieties. The public in England and in India will wait ever so long for an apology, which, if it were forthcoming, would only add to their amusement at the awkwardness of which even a practised master of the useful art of making himself disagreeable to his opponents may sometimes be the victim. Lord Salisbury has already conferred on the senior Liberal candidate for Central Finsbury an advantage which Mr. Eve must envy him; he is not likely to do penance in a white sheet for having given Mr. Dadabhai a valuable advertisement which will be of great use to him in Finsbury.

In reading Mr. Gladstone's pronouncement on "what are called Congresses," it is as well to bear in mind what the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley stated the other evening when proposing the health of the retiring Viceroy:—Whatever opinions may be held regarding Mr. Gladstone's present political views, he has at least this merit, that he selected the Earl of Dufferin to be Viceroy of India." It may be as well, while noting Mr. Gladstone's reference to the awakening of the public mind in India and to the growing desire of the people to enter more and more into the public life of their own country, to remember that the same Prime Minister who selected Lord Dufferin to be Viceroy also sent out his immediate predecessor, Lord Ripon. It is an unfailing note of ignorance with the actualities of contemporary politics to speak of Lord Dufferin as in some sort the political antithesis of Lord Ripon. This superficial and quite erroneous view would not be so often seen in type if the fact were known that the selection of Lord Dufferin for the viceroyalty was made at the urgent representation of Lord Ripon, who regarded him as the statesman best qualified for the position. Lord Dufferin did not come to India to reverse or to nullify the policy which was popularly associated with the name of Lord Ripon, but the germs of which were present in the plans of Lord Mayo. Before the famous Local Self-Government Resolution was issued by Lord Ripon's Government, there were already over sixty municipalities flourishing in the Punjab alone. When Lord Ripon landed in Bombay, the first institution that attracted his attention was the Municipality of Bombay, which was in full working order. That Government gave a new impulse to a policy long decided upon, but which had been laid aside in the time of Lord Lytton, whose attention was directed to other objects, which famine and the catastrophe at Kabul did a great deal to discredit. The policy of giving recognition to reasonable claims within the limits of prudence and good sense was carried out by Lord Ripon and by Lord Dufferin in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry by whom they were appointed, precisely as Lord Lytton's policy was governed by the influence of the Imperial policy of Lord Beaconsfield. When this is better understood, there will be less disposition to regard the successor to Lord Ripon as the antidote to a bane, as we see hinted so often by certain ill-informed people who treat this subject quite at their ease; nor on the other hand will the *Indian Mirror* and papers of that school represent him as industriously labouring to undo all that his predecessor had done. To such a length is this latter delusion carried that the notion of Sir Mackenzie Wallace remaining for three months to give the benefit of his experience to Lord Lansdowne is a cause of weeping and gnashing of teeth, it being assumed that Lord Dufferin's Private Secretary can only remain in Calcutta to work woe to India. All this is puerile. The continuity of British policy is an element in the problem which is too much left out of account. Mr. Gladstone, who gives eloquent expression to the delight with which he is filled by the intelligence and attachment to their country of those who meet in the Congresses, sent here the Viceroy who has claimed it as his highest distinction that he has taught India how to distinguish between what she needs and can get from that which she does not need and can never obtain. The Calcutta speech of Lord Dufferin and that delivered at Limehouse by Mr. Gladstone, who sent Lord Dufferin to India as Viceroy, should be read together.

WE announced a few weeks since the resolution of the Government to withdraw from the management of the Poona High School. The Ahmednagar High School has since been added to the doomed list, and other additions, it is expected, will be made ere long. Neither at Ahmednagar nor at Poona are these manifestations of the new policy of the Government approved of, even when the plea of financial necessity is urged in their behalf. In both cases a vigorous protest has been made against the project, and the answer doubtless will be that the Government are carrying out a policy deliberately resolved upon, and of which, at all events, fair warning was given in the recently issued resolution in the Education Department. At Ahmednagar, as elsewhere, it is feared that the transfer of higher education to aided institutions will be all for the advantage of the missionaries, whom protestants against changes of this kind are seldom able to keep out of their minds. There is an American Mission High School at Ahmednagar, and the S. P. G. missionaries are working hard there, and the memorialists against the contemplated change plainly say that if the Government High School is abolished, the people will be placed under the necessity of sending their boys to schools whose avowed object is conversion to a foreign religion, recent proofs in Madras that it is no necessary part of the scheme of Christian education in India to make Christians having apparently made no great impression upon opinion in Ahmednagar. The withdrawal of the Government from the school will, at all events, be an experiment of doubtful issue. The Native Education Society, to which it is to be handed over, may have many qualifications for successfully maintaining a high school; but its resources seem to be limited, its antecedents, excellent though they may be, do not go far back, and doubt is expressed in the stability of the Society and of its being able to carry on the school. The Municipality is a possible substitute for Government, and recent indications of a desire on the part of Municipalities to render to high schools a part of the support which they ought to give to primary schools might encourage the Ahmednagar people to think that all is not over with this school on the day that Government withdraw from it. However, the resolution of the Government is an intimation to Ahmednagar that in the matter of higher education it must help itself, whether in the form of subscriptions to the Education Society or of increased school fees in a more energetic manner than it has hitherto done. There is no mistaking what the policy of the Government is, however much objection may be raised to it.

REFERRING to the harbour defences of Bombay in his speech at the Byculla Club, Lord Dufferin remarked that the works had already made considerable progress, and His Excellency foreshadowed to some extent the further measures for military security which are to be provided. The particular nature of these further works was not indicated, but it appears that the central position of the entire defences is to be at Colaba, where the old light-house tower, after extensive alterations, will be utilised as a "conning" tower, and will be fitted with most modern range-finding apparatus. All the forts in the harbour, the stationary monitors, the Mahaluxmi battery, and the torpedo fields, when completed, will be in telegraphic communication with the tower, from which all operations are to be directed. Below the tower, and extending all round the Point, fortifications on an extensive scale are rapidly springing into being. In fact, so far advanced are they that in several places 38-ton guns are already mounted. At the extreme end of the Point, pits have been sunk and built round with substantial masonry for the accommodation of disappearing guns of heavy calibre. These will be worked by hydraulic machinery, preparations for which are already being made. The whole of the works are flanked by heavy masonry reaching down to some distance below high-water line; and the natural position of the fort, faced as it is by extensive shoals and the low rocky foreshore, is a feature which will add greatly to its formidable character. The Mahaluxmi battery is now practically completed, the torpedo boats are understood to be on their way out, and the realisation of that happy state foreshadowed by Lord Dufferin, when we shall be able to sleep in our beds in greater security than the inhabitants of half a hundred towns in the mother country, seems to be within measurable distance. It is believed, indeed, that before the next monsoon breaks upon us the defence of Bombay will be an accomplished fact.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending Monday's levée—The Lieut. Montgomery, Lord Bishop of Bombay, Hon. Mr. Adam, Major Firebrace, Mr. D. N. Wadia, Mr. J. C. D'Aguiar, Major H. O. Selby, Mr. G. W. Roughton Mr. H. W. Warden, Dr. Baker, the Rev. G. C. Gilder, Major G. Martin, Mr. Walton, Mr. Bromley, Mr. B. C. Bhandupwala, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee, Mr. Khimji Jiva, and Mr. Visram.

THE Court of Inquiry into the stranding of the s.s. Mobile when Captain Cormack was charged with navigating the steamer with insufficient and unseamanlike care in not keeping a sufficient look-out, and neglecting to use the lead, to which the captain answered with a denial that he had not taken sufficiently his position, and he had already said in evidence that it was useless to use the lead in the channel; while he had been keeping a look-out himself. The Court, after consideration, found that the stranding of the vessel was due to careless navigation on part of the captain, that the chief officer failed to realise the responsibility of his position, and the evidence of the second officer was of an unsatisfactory character. The Court [illegible] the certificate of Captain Cormack for [illegible] and recommended that one of a lower grade given him.

ON the occasion of the departure of the Marquis of Dufferin from Bombay on Friday, the Gaekwar was represented at the Bunder by a deputation consisting of the Dewan, the Commander-in-Chief, the Bombay Vakil to the Baroda Government, and a First-class Sirdar, who were present in the enclosure appropriated to rajahs and representatives of Native States.

THE India Council received tenders for 35,00,000 rs. in bills, and telegraph transfers, and the following allotments were made—viz, in bills, 8,71,000 rs. on Calcutta at an average of 1s. 4·969d.; 14,60,000 rs. on Bombay, at an average of 1s. 4·472d.; and 3,00,000 rs. on Madras at an average of 1s. 4·439d. Bills on all the Presidencies at 1s. 4 15-32d. and above will receive in full. From April 1 to Nov. 27 remittances for 12,13,80,806 rs. were sold, and realised 8,234,612 rs.

THE Indian troopship Malabar, Captain Fanshawe, from Bombay, on the 4th inst., arrived at Portsmouth on the 28th ult., two days before her appointed time. She brought home the 5th Battery Lancashire Division, R. A., in command of Capt. Cuthbertson, for Golden Hill, Isle of White, and the 8th Battery, London Division, in command of Capt. Nelson, for Sheerness, making a total of 121 men. The Malabar also disembarked 310 invalids for Netley, 180 invalids and others for Woolwich, 280 time-expired men for the depot at Gosport, 29 officers, and 123 women and children.

LORD SACKVILLE, says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent, was not present at the Chamberlain Endicott wedding. He received a great deal of social attention in Washington after his recall. The people endeavoured to show by their marked kindness to him their resentment of the treatment administered to him by the President. Some of the New York papers published a foolish story, which represented Miss West as refusing to speak to Mrs. Cleveland during a chance meeting in one of the shops in Pennsylvania-avenue. This story was indignantly denied by Miss West. Lord Sackville has sold all of his personal effects at auction. He had just received a large number of special purchases from abroad. It had been his intention to give many entertainments this winter. His lordship sailed with his daughters directly for Paris from New York, and may spend the winter in the South of France. He has received an invitation from Lord and Lady Lansdowne to visit them in India.

THE following movements of troops are notified:—5th Lancers Depot, from Shorncliffe to Canterbury, Nov. 22; 6th Dragoon Guards from India to Shorncliffe, arrived Nov. 21; Royal Artillery, No. 5 Batt. 1st Brig., Lancashire Div., from India to Portsmouth, and No. 8 Batt. 1st Brig., London Div., from India to Sheerness, left Bombay Nov. 3, reached Portsmouth Nov. 28; West Riding Regt. 1st Bn., from India to Aden, left Bombay, Nov. 17th; East Yorkshire Regt. 2nd Bn., from Aden to Sheffield, left Aden Nov. 23, due Portsmouth Dec. 13.

AN under-graduate of New College, Oxford, was "sent down" on the 29th inst. by the University authorities in consequence of skits on Dons and passing events which had appeared in an under-graduate paper, for which he was held responsible. A petition in his favour, signed by 200 members of his college, had no effect. On leaving the college a large number of his fellow-students assembled, and, taking the horse from the vehicle, drew it in triumph to the railway station.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the conference on the provincial finance question was held on Saturday in Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. Westland. Mr. Strokes was present to represent Madras, Mr. Richey for Bombay, Mr. Macaulay for Bengal, and Mr. Smeaton for the North-West. Papers were exchanged and some little general discussion took place. As the representatives of the Provincial Governments are men whose work is waiting for them at their respective head-quarters, their labours at Calcutta will not be protracted, remarks a contemporary, and it is hoped that the conference will close by Christmas.

A SEVERE accident has befallen Mr. D. T. Roberts, the Collector of Gorakhpur. While driving out on the morning of the 11th, his horses shied at a body of policemen who suddenly came to the salute near the city kotwali and bolted. A little further on the carriage upset, throwing Mr. Roberts out. The injuries received are very great, including a fractured rib and, it is feared, dislocation of both legs. Mr. Roberts is unable to move off his bed.

REPORTS have reached Calcutta that the Lushais are in a restless state again. A party of raiders, it is stated, attacked a Kuki village, near Demagiri, killed twenty men and women, including a rani, and carried away a number of captives. The outrage is said to have been a peculiarly brutal one, and is likely to cause alarm along the whole line of the Chittagong border, even though the village attacked was inhabited only by Kukis, who are themselves a Lushai clan. Inquiries have been instituted on the spot to estimate the extent of the raid and whether other parties are out.

THE Russian Expedition for the exploration of Thibet, organised by the late General Prjevalsky, is, notwithstanding the death of the famous explorer, to be despatched on its mission. This announcement was made at the meeting of the Russian Geographical Society held in honour of General Prjevalsky by M. Semenow, the Vice-President.

ON Wednesday, 5th inst., a meeting of the International Monetary Association was to be held in London, for the purpose of considering the report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver. Mr. A. C. Tupp's leave of absence having expired, he is temporarily succeeded as honorary secretary by Mr. J. F. Finlay, M. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

THE SITUATION AT SUAKIN.

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Midnight.)

In the House of Commons tonight, a debate took place respecting Osman Digna's letter and the situation at Suakin.

Mr. John Morley urged the Government to stop the operations at Suakin, and open negotiations with the rebels in order to avoid exasperating the Mahdi while Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley were his prisoners.

Sir James Fergusson, in reply, said he regarded the proposal to retire in the presence of the insolent besiegers of Suakin as a most unworthy one. Osman Digna's letter, he said, was probably a clever ruse, as it was impossible for the messengers who brought the news to Osman to have covered the distance in the time mentioned. The sole object of the expedition was to defend Suakin which the Government considered important to Egypt. Sir James said it would be futile to attempt negotiating at present, but he hoped ultimately to resume friendly relations with the tribesmen.

Lord Randolph Churchill supported Mr. Morley.

The House eventually approved the policy of the Government by a majority of eighty-nine votes.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, Dec. 17.

One hundred and thirty of the 20th Hussars, and three hundred of the Welsh Regiment, arrived here [illegible] from Suez.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN THE EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.

The statement made that Russia had sent a threatening note to Persia is untrue.

Russia is resolved to avoid complications in the East, and also to avoid a conflict with England.

THE NASIK DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 18.

The Nasik defamation case was called on in Mr. Plunkett's Court to-day. The complainant, Mr. Hirpathak, Master of the Nasik Government High School, was absent. Both defendants were present, and an Educational Inspector and Mr. Smith of the Police at Nasik were also in Court. Mr. Gangaram Bharve produced a medical certificate to show that Mr. Hirpathak was sick in Bombay, and claimed an adjournment. He stated that his client had been suspended by Government, and ordered to clear his character on pain of dismissal. Mr. Chandavarkar objected to an adjournment on the ground that no affidavit of sickness had been put in. He was ready to proceed. After an animated argument, the Magistrate ultimately adjourned the case till Friday, January 4th.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 18.

In Baput's case to-day, Mr. Pendse was cross-examined. He said he did not remember any other mamlutdar missing his grade. Baput had had exceptional promotion. The case was then closed.

THE BORROWING CASES.

The charges of borrowing money within his jurisdiction were then gone into. Karing Amerchund's case was then called. Vajaraj Yeswantrao, partner of Karing, deposed that on the 13th February Mr. Crawford took a loan from his firm, for which the firm took out a decree.

Suntopchand Newalchand was then called, and said he had lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 9,000 on a promissory note which he put in. Rs. 750 of this was repaid by Hanmantrao, and subsequently Rs. 900. Mr. Crawford afterwards paid Rs. 900 himself. He had also lent Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Crawford on another occasion.

Appajee Babajee, called, said he was a money-lender, and had lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 3,000. He showed the promissory note. He had, he said, obtained a decree for the amount.

Amerchund Fattajee, who was next called, said he was a money-lender. His firm lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 20,000. Witness had obtained a decree. Mr. Crawford's note for the amount was produced. Rs. 10,000 had been repaid.

Sorabjee Eduljee Captain, called, deposed that he lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 12,000.

Govindrao Chintamon said he had also lent Mr. Crawford money. He did so at the time when Mr. Crawford was Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Ganesh Chimnajee said he lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 50, and also gave Mr. Crawford's butler Rs. 100; that amount had been repaid. He had made a statement to Mr. Ommaney. The Court then adjourned.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

The following additional troops have been ordered to the Chin country:—200 of the Norfolk Regiment; 70 Sappers; and two companies of the 42nd Goorkhas. The Chin country was attacked on the 8th inst., and along the whole line the enemy was repulsed with a loss of about forty, our casualties being one killed and one wounded. At the skirmish at Mozo on the 11th inst., Surgeon Doyle was severely wounded in the wrist and thigh, and one sepoy was killed. The enemy's camps were captured. General White leaves for Kalemyo on the 21st instant to superintend the operations. All this was quite anticipated when the Government refused to enforce the threats contained in the *Ultimatum* sent to the Tashon Chins in April last.

THE CALICUT BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Muthusamy Iyer in the case of appeal by the late Deputy Collector of Calicut, and his brother, who were convicted of bribery and abetment. Their Lordships considered that there was not a particle of evidence, and that the case was the result of a conspiracy. The conviction was confirmed, and the appeal dismissed.

AN ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A NATIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Mr. Hamilton, the Managing Agent of the Asiatic Jute Mills, was this day charged before the Joint Magistrate of Sealdah, with attempting to shoot a native weaver employed in the Mill. It would appear that some 200 workmen had been discharged, and were told to come afterwards for their wages, but they refused to go. On being ordered to be put out, they resisted, when Mr. Hamilton rushed out with a loaded gun and pointed at the crowd when they bolted. Mr. Hamilton has been enlarged on bail.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE LUSHAIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Government has made up its mind that an expedition must be sent against the Lushais, and orders have been issued accordingly. The force will number some 1,200 strong, including Sappers for road-making, who will advance some thirty miles ahead from Demagiri. A coolie transport corps of a thousand men will be organised immediately, and a strong contingent of elephants brought up from Dacca, while the supplies will be forwarded at once to Demagiri for the use of the force.

THE PROVINCIAL FINANCE CONFERENCE.

On Monday, the Provincial Finance Conference devoted itself to discussing the extent to which the local Governments might fairly be called upon to contribute next year towards the Imperial necessities. The next question to be taken up will be the distinction and the separation of the local revenue, and expenditure from Provincial, more completely than is observed under the present system of account.

SELECT COMMITTEE, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Cantonment Bill will probably be placed before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council in the beginning of January, the Merchandise Marks Act at the end of January, and the Railway Bill in February next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 15th inst.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Kurrachee on the evening of the 15th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here from Bombay via Mariseilles this evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brittannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COLOMBO, Dec. 18.

The mail steamer Ganges, from Calcutta, and Ballarat from Australia, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The Manchester Market has been firm, good business doing.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96⅜	
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½	ex-coupon
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½	nominal.
4½ per cent. „	70⅝	nominal.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105	
Bar Silver	42½	

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(December 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted. Telegrams sent by boat will be delayed about three days.

Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Cable Perim and Suakin still interrupted.

Mails for the Persian Gulf (except Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 17.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	84·7

Mr. W. H. Glenny, Madras Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, has resigned the service from Nov. 28.

The French Government have, says *Engineering*, just given an order to the Compagnie Generale des Bateaux Parisiens for the construction of a new submarine boat which, unlike the Gymnote recently tested at Havre, is to be used, for defensive rather than an offensive purpose; its object being the destruction of submarine mines, and thus preparing the way for the main vessels of a fleet.

Mr. Monro's appointment as Commissioner of Police will not be received with feelings of unmixed satisfaction, says a home paper. "Considering the unhappy dispute which has raged at Scotland-yard and the Home Office for so many months, it is rather a pity that one of the parties to the triangular quarrel is to be appointed the successor to one of the others. Mr. Monro's appointment emphasizes the victory of Mr. Matthews and the defeat of Sir Charles Warren; but we are not sure that this will tell for the benefit of the Government. Much more confidence would have been felt by all parties in London if the Cabinet had gone outside the circles of Whitehall altogether for their nominee, and, *faute de mieux*, had taken one of the provincial Chief Constables whose names were before them. Mr. Monro is, no doubt, a highly capable man; still he is an Indian police officer whose metropolitan training has been gained at the Home Office."

NOTES FROM MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Dec. 16.

For some weeks, owing to the court-martial which has excited so much interest throughout the Presidency Mhow has been depressed, and may be also somewhat overawed, by the presence of the extra-General and the Colonels who had been assembled to sit upon it. The ordinarily noisy subaltern felt their influence and was subdued, and it was not till the trial was nearly over and the time for their departure drawing near that the fact was realised by him that these Colonels were not his Colonels, and so were quite harmless. So he cheered up and the price of Colonels began to go down. But, as is always the way, when most wanted they went. They had (some of them) brought families with them, and Major Kingscote, of the Royal Horse Artillery, had issued invitations for a dance on Wednesday, and if the fates had not proved unkind, we should have been surpassingly rich in dancing ladies; but the orders to depart were given, and notwithstanding the entreaties of the "encumbrances" to stay behind for a few days, they left us.

We had a delightful dance, to which all the station came. Dancing was kept up till 4 a.m. The house and compound were beautifully lit up with hundreds of Chinese lanterns, and nothing could have been prettier than the supper-room, where a number of little tables were arranged and vied with each other in their tasteful decorations. After six hours' hard going we had to say good-night to our energetic hostess, having had one of the pleasantest dances we have been to in India.

On Saturday and Monday we had theatricals got up by Mrs. Giraud, whose histrionic powers are well-known. The pieces chosen were Offenbach's operetta, "Forty Winks," and Backstone's Drama, "Good-for-Nothing." The cast of the first was:—

John Samson, a smuggler	Lieut. Crowe, R.H.A.
Annette, his wife	Mrs Giraud.
Sam, her cousin, a coast Guardsman	Lieut. Cockraft, 47th Regiment.

The curtain rises as the clock is striking the midnight hour, and Annette is discovered sitting alone in her cottage and mournfully relates how it is her wedding night and her bridegroom has left her and gone, she knows not where. She sings pretty little songs full of longings for the absent husband, and then the thought strikes her, if he should never return, would she be a single widow or a married spinster. Before she can make up her mind, her Coastguard cousin, Sam, contrary to her wishes, comes in at the window and asks to be allowed to console her, and that she may be inclined to accede, he says that John Samson has gone off to see an old flame, Delilah by name. Sam has always been in love with Annette and his affection remained unrequited. She is steadfastly trying to persuade him to go away and leave her, when the voice of John is heard outside. Annette, terribly frightened lest her husband should find Sam with her, and put a wrong construction on it, shuts him up in the wine-cellar just as John enters. A pretty duet follows winding up with a dance by Annette and John, which brought down the house. While Annette runs off with John's coat and hat, the audience is let into the secret that John is aware of Sam's presence in the house, and means to keep him caged up till his comrades have successfully run their cargo. He then sings a rollicking song relating his smuggler's deeds, and asks for wine from the cellar, when he discovers by Annette's manner that it is there Sam is concealed. He has him out, and after frightening him with terrible threats, makes him sit down to drink wine, and a very pretty trio follows. At the end of it a red light is seen at the window, which, John explains, signifies that the cargo has been successfully run. John explains that he knows his cousin will not dare to speak after being caught in his attempt to seduce Annette from her allegiance to her husband, and after another chorus the curtain goes down to a pretty little dance, in which all three join. The accompaniment throughout was ably performed by Miss Mackenzie.

As to the acting, I cannot too highly praise Mrs. Giraud's performance. Her every action was graceful and her singing good, while she knows how to speak so that every word is distinctly heard. Her dancing was greatly appreciated. She was ably supported by Mr. Crowe, who knows both how to sing and how to dance, and has previously proved himself a good actor. He played the affectionate bridegroom very sympathetically. Mr. Cockraft, as the rejected lover, was very good, and his acting when terror-stricken by the arrival of his smuggling cousin John was excellent. To act an operetta is always more trying than an ordinary farce, and we must congratulate the performers in the way it was done. The dresses were pretty, and Mrs. Giraud's particularly effective.

"Good-for-Nothing" is so well known, and it was well played here comparatively recently, so that it did not excite so much interest as the operetta. The cast was:—

Tom, Gardener	Lieut. Crowe, R.H.A.
Harry, Engine-driver	Surgeon Barry.
Charlie, Carpenter	D. Surn.-Genl. Giraud.
Mr. Simpson	Corpl. Conway, 47thRt.
Nan	Mrs. Giraud.

Every one agreed that they had never seen Nan played in so realistic a way as Mrs. Giraud played it, and from beginning to end she was thoroughly in her part and carried her audience with her, gaining rounds of applause.

The adopted fathers, Tom and Harry, both played very well, and Mr. Crowe, who, as the quick-tempered gardener, began his speeches in a whisper and ended in a whirlwind, was greatly appreciated, while Dr. Barry looked his part all over. "Charlie," never a good part, was thorougly understood, and had all the virtue brought out of it by Dr. Giraud, and gave quite the idea of a good young carpenter of a moralising turn of mind. Corporal Conway acquitted himself very satisfactorily as Mr. Simpson, and quite kept up the reputation he had gained for himself on his last appearance.

The proceeds go towards the Station Hospital Gardens, which are undergoing great improvements at the hands of Dr. Graves, and by the help of the two full houses, it is expected he will be able to carry them all.

There are rumours of a Christmas pantomime; and with so much talent in the station, it is hoped they may prove well based, and we look forward to some more pleasant evenings with our amateur actors.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Dec. 18.—The pressure has increased over nearly the whole of India by approximately equal amounts averaging the twentieth of an inch. Pressure distribution is unchanged, the chief feature being remarkably high pressure in Rajputana and Central India. Wind directions generally are unchanged, but winds are weaker on the west coast. The air is on the whole cooler and drier in Northern and Central India, and considerable increase of temperature in hill stations. The lowest temparatures last night, at Simla and Chakrata, were five degrees higher than at the adjacent plains and stations. Rain has practically ceased in Southern India, and fine dry weather now obtains all over India.

Colonel Ommaney, who was the Chief Politica Officer with the Hazara Field Force, has submitted a report on the political aspects of the expedition which is now before the Government.

The men employed at the Royal Small Arms Factory Enfield, have been put on overtime until nearly midnight, in order to clear away all the Martini-Enfield rifles, and to make the utmost possible progress with the new magazine weapon, the pattern of which has at last been definitely settled. These are to be turned out in Birmingham, Bow, and Enfield, at the utmost speed.

Floriline!—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

NOTES FROM DHULIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Dec. 17.

The cold weather has set in; and the residents of Dhulia are at present enjoying the best part of the year. The crops of the season, especially wheat, are said to be promising, and the apprehensions of a severe famine are happily at an end. We are, however, afraid of a severe drought overtaking us in the hot season. The river Pauzra has already been reduced to a slender stream, and the well water is gradually going down at a rate unusual for this time of the year. The sudden rise in the prices of corn and other necessaries has a little subsided, and no fears need be entertained on that score if the present state of weather continues for a short time longer. A grand scheme for water-supply has been talked about for several years past, but no practical move appears to have been made in that direction. Dhulia, true to its name, sends up volumes of dust during the hotter part of the day, but our municipal fathers appear to be so much used to it that even the main roads are left unwatered. If the project of water-supply were earnestly taken in hand, all these grievances would be soon removed.

When famine appeared to stare us in the face a short time ago, a suggestion was made through your columns that Government might be requested to carry out the plan, believed to be already sketched, for constructing a railway from Chalisgaum to Dhulia; but the people here are so apathetic that the suggestion went unheeded.

Though thus indifferent in matters which concern them most, the Dhulia public appear to take a keen interest in Imperial politics and congresses. A meeting was held last evening in what is known as the "Stone-building," to elect delegates to the approaching meeting of the "National Congress" at Allahabad. Rao Saheb Garud was voted to the chair. In a brief speech he explained the objects of the Congress, which, he said, were mainly to inform Government of the true condition of the people, and to suggest remedies for its amelioration. His cautious and prudent words were well received by the audience, which was both representative and influential. About ten persons, whose names were then read out to the meeting, are to go to Allahabad to represent Khandeish. Another gentleman then rose and explained to the assembly the idea of congress in fuller terms than the president had done, and his speech was also well appreciated. Three cheers to the Queen-Empress brought the proceedings to an end.

A little incident which occurred at the meeting throws a curious light on the much-debated point as to the general ignorance that prevails among the people on such matters. A Mahomedan gentleman rose to inform the meeting that a friend of his was willing to go to Allahabad, and his name was going to be added, when it was discovered that he laboured under the misapprehension that either the *Ma-bap* Sirkar or the Dhulia public would defray his expenses. If people, instead of troubling their heads with such big questions, were to pay a little more attention to their local needs, I for my part think they would deserve the thanks of the community as well as of Government.

Another important matter to which the attention of the Dhulia public has been called is the educational circular, said to have been issued in pursuance of the orders of Government with a view to the curtailment of expenditure, and urging various high schools to increase their annual incomes.

The municipality as well as the people are morally bound to help the country at this juncture by taking some burden off the shoulders of Government, and they will do so especially if they care to retain the local high school in its present position.

INSPECTION OF THE PORT.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay with a number of guests went out yesterday in the Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, which had been placed at their disposal by the Director of the Indian Marine, on an inspection of the harbour and lighthouses. His Excellency the Governor, with Colonel the Hon. Mr Lyttleton, Military Secretary, and Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, was among the guests, who proceeded to the Dalhousie about 1 p.m. in steam launches kept ready for them at the Apollo Bunder. The Trustees with their guests arrived at the Prongs Light-house about 1-15 p.m. After an inspection, which occupied three-quarters of an hour, the Dalhousie left for the Kennery Light-house, which was reached at 2-55 p.m. Luncheon was provided on board, and having refreshed themselves, the party went on shore at Kennery Island in small boats provided for the occasion. The guests amused themselves by roaming over the island, small as it is, which detained them longer than was expected. An intended visit to the Sunk Rock Light-house, the inspection of which formed an item in the programme, was, therefore, abandoned. Some further delay occurred in the getting back from Kennery to the steamer, which accordingly returned to Bombay about 7 p.m. The Governor's carriages attended by sowars of the body-guard and the fact of the landing-steps of the pier-head being covered with scarlet cloth attracted many spectators who crowded the bunder at the time the party returned. Among the Trustees and their guests were:—His Excellency the Governor; Captain M. Bean, I. M.; Captain J. M. Brackenbury, I. M.; Captain A. Clark; Lord Colin Campbell; Lieut. Channer, R. N.; Captain Even; Captain J. Hughes, S. S. Merton Hall; Captain J. Hext, R. N.; Dr. Irving; Col. the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton; Colonel W. Merriman; Captain R. Macaulay; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R. E.; Dr. G. A. Maconachie; Captain Nailer, S. S. Lawada; Brig.-General H. B. Pottinger, Dr. Quicke; Captain Quentin; Captain H Simpson, R. N.; Colonel Wilson; Dr. T.S. Weir; Messrs. A. Abercrombie, L. Aeppli, J. W. Brown, W. M. Bell, J. P. Baird, W. H. Bushby, A. Breul, H. W. Buckland, W. A. Baker, Henry Berners, A. Bell, C. Cooper, H. Curwen, C. Chambers, F. Chambers, F. L. Charles, F. G. Dumayne, W. L. Dallas, John Dickson, W. A. Fleming, C. H. B. Forbes, F. Farnham, W. J. Fernie, A. H. Gubbay., D. H. Glade, S. Hutchinson, W. Hughes, C. W. Kenworth, H. R. King, A. K. Leslie, W. Lee-Warner, G. R. Lynn, J. M. Lane, J. Y. Lang, James Moore, G. W. Moir, J. Monteath, W. S. Millard, G Manson, A. Murray, J. Marshall, W. Newell, T. W. Pearson, John Russell, G. Rat, J. G. Smith, J. W. Smith, A. F. Simpson, R. B. Sedgwick, J. M. Sleater, W. W. Squire, E. Spinner, A. Smythe, S. D. Sassoon, M. C. Turner, H. W. Uloth, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Cursondas Valubdass, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Fazalbhoy Visram, Futtayali Shaik Ahmed, Goverdhundas Khatao, Hajee Abdool Latif Baladina, Hassambhoy Visram, Hiralal Tribhovandas, Kaikosro N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Lilladhur Jairam Narronjee, Laljee Mooljee, Munmohumdas Ramjee, Mowjee Madhowjee, Munjee Nuthoobhoy, Nusserwanjee A. Hormarjee Wadia, Noormahomed Jairazbhoy, Neppoo Nensee, Premjee Tulseedas, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, and Vundrawandas Purshotumdas.

The 2nd Battalion Scottish Borderers and 100 British Mounted Infantry stationed in Egypt have received orders to proceed to Suakim immediately.

Captain. J. Clarke, on the temporary retired List of the Indian Marine, has permission to retire permanently on Dec 9, 1888.

The Rev. J. W. Adams, M.A., V. C., Senior Chaplain on the Bengal establishment, has permission to retire from the service on Feb. 25 next.

Mr. W. Logan, Madras Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, and Political Agent for the French Settlement of Mahe, has been allowed to resign the service, with effect from Nov. 23, 1888.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The managers of the recent professional meetings held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union have written you in response to a recent severe criticism upon their conduct of the meetings. It is no concern of mine to point out how far this miserable attempt to give indirectly answer to the serious allegations contained in that letter have failed, and I would not have troubled your readers were it not for the fact that Dr. Lisboa and others, in their capacity of president and secretaries of the Union, instead of trying their strength with their proper adversary, have directed the whole force of their irrelevant attack upon me. Though my name has not been openly given out, I have been too pointedly alluded to as the mover of the proposition given in full in that letter to escape detection. Hence I am obilged to put my case before the public. As to whether my proposition was irrelevant and irregular, I leave it to your readers to judge from the full text given in the letter of Dr. Lisboa. It is true one member declares that my proposition was irrelevant and irregular; but it was never ruled so by the chairman, who requested me to put it off from time to time, as will be seen from the letter of "a member" referred to by Dr. Lisboa, and which I fully endorse. It will be seen from this that the statement of Dr. Lisboa and others was rejected as an amendment was not correct. All along there was so much noise that my proposition was not only not understood, but was not even heard by the members; hence it was that the rules were passed in ignorance. I am sure that if my proposition had been duly placed before the meeting, before the consideration of rules, it would have passed without any opposition. It was the obstructive and high-handed tactics of the managers and not of the minority that was the cause of this confusion. They attached undue importance to their programme, and declared that any other suggestion, like my proposition, was an insult to the Union. In their view the false sense of dignity of the Union was of greater moment to them than the general interests of the profession. For the last meeting a printed agenda paper was circulated, in which my proposition was also put, though lost. Hence the members came to that meeting with the knowledge of what my proposition was. I asked for precedence, and it was readily granted by an overwhelming majority, the managers having left nothing undone to prevent it. The proposition itself was lost by 17 against 13, and the value of the statement of Dr. Lisboa that it was rejected by a large majority may be judged from this. Many of those who voted against it did so on the ground that it was inconsistent after the passing of the rules, though they approved of the proposition itself. Any one reading the proposition will admit that there is hardly anything in it that would displease anybody, and personally it was immaterial to me whether it was accepted by the profession or not. It is my opinion that for the successful working of the scheme of honorary surgeons, it is safer and more dignified for the profession to try it under the conditions implied in my proposition than to try it at the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital under official supervision. However, this is a matter of opinion, and I would be the last person to say anything against anybody taking a different view. But I fail to understand why there should have been so much opposition to its being brought before the meeting. I would not have cared to take part in this meeting if my proposition had been formally rejected, or ruled out of order before the rules were considered; but as one of a public meeting, and one whose rights as a member have been disregarded, I deem it my duty to protest in public against the manner in which I was prevented from putting any proposition before the meeting. I protest against the conduct of the chairman in having compelled to put off my proposition till after the rules had been passed, simply because my proposition did please the noisy party. I also protest against his having allowed others to interrupt me while I was addressing the meeting, though I was never told by him that I was out of order. The conduct of the secretaries, let alone the motive of the managers towards me, in withholding my letter from the meeting was most arbitrary and high-handed, and the chairman was certainly not justified in endorsing such conduct when he knew that a letter was sent by me for the consideration of the meeting. Lastly, I repeat, and your readers will agree with me, that if my proposition had been considered before the rules, the result of the meetings would have been quite different.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 18. R. N. KHORY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Dr. Lisboa and the secretaries of the Union try to defend themselves against certain strictures that have been passed against them, and so far they are justified. But that is no excuse for misrepresenting facts before the public. As they have indulged in simple allegations without giving any proofs in support of them, and as they have made up their minds not to notice any further letters on the subject, I shall not trouble your readers with a detailed criticism of their letter. I shall follow their own example, and confine myself also to simple statements.

1. The letter in question conveys quite a different impression to the mind of a reader from what could be expected from the facts of the case.
2. What are given in this letter as facts are really not so.
3. The noise and confusion were caused by the chairman failing to rule members on the noisy party impartially and at the proper time.
4. The failure of these meetings was due to the intolerant spirit of the managers, who wanted to carry everything before them with a high hand.
5. The statement that the noise was due to the premeditated and obstructive tactics of the minority is entirely groundless. The minority were most shabbily treated, as they had the courage to resist the irregular character of the proceedings.
6. It is a question whether the result of such meetings can at all be taken as the representation of the views of the profession.

Dec. 18. ONE OF THE MINORITY.

POLICE VIGILANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It seems to be the general complaint amongst those who frequent the Esplanade Main Road after nightfall of the danger and risk they run of being attacked by badmashes. This public thoroughfare is perfectly deserted by our local 'blues,' and if at all a police sepoy is met, it is by pure accident. The unfortunate individual who selects this road as his closest cut home, is in jeopardy of his life while travelling on it, for it is reported that at stages one is likely to meet with gangs of bad characters, who make a point of moving about this locality at all hours of the night. Surely the police could exercise a little more vigilance in protecting public life and property by guarding this road. It speaks very badly of the efficiency and general up-keep of our police force when such a state of things is permitted to be carried on under their very nose and in the heart of such a thickly populated city. It is high time measures were taken to remedy this evil, and I trust Colonel Wilson will see his way towards placing a sufficient staff of his belted-knights to watch the goings on of these gangs.

Dec. 18. G.

THE L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

Sir,—In the list published in your to-day's issue of candidates who have been declared to have passed the L. M. and S. Examination this year the name of Mr. Vinayak Sokadji Trilokekar, a student who passed in the First Class, has been omitted, I believe, through a printer's error. I shall thank you, therefore, to kindly rectify this error by publishing the said student's name in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, &c.,

GUNPATRAO SOKADJI TRILOKEKAR,
Translator and Interpreter, High Court.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

THE VAITURNA RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Vaiturna:—

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Reay	100
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	250
Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.	250
A. K.	100
The Florio-Rubattino Co.	100
Mr. Ardesir Framji	100
Mr. S. D. Sassoon	100
Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy, K.C.S.I., Messrs. Tribhowandas and Purshotumdass Mungaldass Nathubhoy	100
Mr. G. F. Sheppard, C. S.	50
K.	10
D. P. M.	5

THE ZINGARENI COAL MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your editorial of to-day referring to the Deccan Mining Company may raise unduly the hopes of shareholders by over-stating the present output of coal at Zingareni. Instead of 240 tons, the daily output is barely fifty tons, and, judging from the smallness of the output and the number of the staff engaged at the work, it is evident at present that the coal sales are not paying working expenses.—Yours, &c.,

ZERO.

Dec. 18.

THE NEW FIRE TEMPLE AT NAOSARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph which appeared in your issue of yesterday regarding the consecration of a new fire-temple at Naosari, permit me to point out that the allegation therein contained that the injunction issued by the Munsiff was dissolved on appeal by the High Court at Baroda after hearing both parties is incorrect, and that, incredible as it may appear it nevertheless is perfectly true, that the injunction was dissolved without any sort or kind of notice whatever to the plaintiffs or their legal advisers, and altogether behind their back, as is admitted in the judgment of the High Court itself, and the first intimation they had of an appeal having been filed at all was the receipt by them from private sources of the news of the dissolution of the injunction. Apart from the merits of the case generally, or of the particular order of the Court of first instance, or of the High Court, the procedure adopted by the latter tribunal in thus departing, not only from generally accepted practice, but also from the most elementary principle of law and justice is so unprecedented and, coming from the highest tribunal in the Baroda State, so extraordinary as to challenge criticism and demand a careful investigation.

Dec. 18. FAIR PLAY.

ORDINATION AT ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

The Right Revd. the Bishop of Bombay will hold an Ordination Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday next, when the following candidates will be presented by the Archdeacon of the Diocese for Priests' and Deacons' orders:—Priests: The Revds. W. L. Nanson (Poona), A. C. Laughlin (Kolhapur), and E. S. Browne (Ahmednagar). Deacons, Mr. H. C. Henham (Dapuli). The Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis has been appointed by the Bishop to preach the Ordination sermon. His Lordship has issued a notice to the clergy of the Diocese who may wish to be present to signify their intention in order that the necessary number of seats may be provided for them. The service, which will be fully choral, will commence at 10-30 a.m.

ORDER OF SERVICE.

Processional Hymn, 355.
Choral Matins to the Third Collect.
Anthem—"How lovely are the messengers."
Sermon.
Presentation of Candidates by the Archdeacon.
Choral Litany.
Choral Celebration.
After the Epistle, examination and ordination of Deacons.
Gospel.
After the Gospel, examination of Priests.
Veni Creator, the Bishop and Choir singing alternate lines.
Ordination of Priests.
Nicene Creed and Office to the end.
Recessional—Nunc Dimittis.

THE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the reply of the Protesting Committee to the letter of the secretaries of the Ratepayers' Association respecting the Bhuleshwar ward meeting:—

Gentlemen—I am desired by the Protesting Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 30th ultimo, and in reply to observe that the one idea which appears to pervade the whole of your letter is, that everything was done by the Bhuleshwar ward meeting and that your sub-committee, had no hand in the proceedings. Our Comittee, however, is constrained to demur to this position assumed by your sub-committee, the facts being that it not only convened the meeting, fixed a place for it, made speeches on the occasion, gave votes, but also brought a printed list, cut and dried, of gentlemen to be appointed on the Standing Committee of the ward. The sub-committee having been deputed and charged with the duty of advising the ratepayers of the ward, it was incumbent on the deputation not to supersede the ratepayers, and put themselves in their place. Our committee cannot help remarking that the conduct of the sub-committee led the Bhuleshwar ward meeting into the grave irregularities already noticed in our protest.

You state in your third para. that your sub-committee was desired to request the voters at the ward meetings not to promise their votes to any one until they had been informed of the names of the candidates who would be nominated by the ward committee. If this was the specific duty entrusted to the sub-committee, where was the necessity for allowing non-voters and other promiscuous people to take part in the proceedings? Yet now it is alleged that the meeting was largely attended by the rate-payers, and that the business was transacted with their acquiescence. Members of your sub-committee gave their votes at the meeting, which they had no right to do.

Adverting to your third para., I am desired to say that the Protesting Committee is not surprised at the Managing Committee of the Association being entirely satisfied with the action of the sub-committee in connection with the public meeting held in the hall of the Mulji Jetha Market, as it is not unnatural that they should defend the action of their own deputies, however strongly resented in this ward. With reference to your para. eight, where you say that the Mulji Jetha Market hall was chosen for the meeting as the most convenient place, the question is, was it not a place where a good many of the most influential voters could not attend, and therefore not convenient? It is a fact well known to all intelligent men moving in native society—a fact which in local matters of this kind has special importance, more especially in the case of an Association which has yet to win public confidence—that a good many of the most influential ratepayers could not go there. Those who did not formally object to the place of meeting were probably actuated by a sense of delicacy not uncommon in native gentlemen.

Adverting to your para. nine, where you say that there are on the committee eighteen graduates and doctors, fifteen men of property, and seven pleaders and solicitors, I am to observe that whilst the Legislature has rightly recognised education and intelligence as a test for voting purposes, the claims of the ratepayers do not subordinate to them. The committee is very unequally constituted, and in no sense representative of the ward. The number of Musalman gentlemen on the Committee is very small, while the number of Portuguese gentlemen is absurdly large. Our committee does not urge anything against these gentlemen, but the question is have not some very good names been omitted from the list, whilst others find an undue numerical prominence? Why is this the case? Simply because the meeting was held at an objectionable place, where the sense of the entire ratepayers could not be brought to bear on the proceedings of the meeting where were congregated people who had no *locus standi*, but were allowed to take part in the proceedings. Thus the very constitution of the meeting being vitiated, *ab initio*, it is not to be wondered at that the result of the proceedings should be highly unsatisfactory.

The contention of the protesting committee is that the ratepayers of each ward should have been left free to convene its own meeting and to conduct proceedings as it might think proper, without being overridden by your sub-committee. If, however, it was considered desirable that the sub-committee should have convened and supervised ward meetings, then in that case it ought to have considered that it was its duty to see that voters of the ward alone attended and conducted their proceedings without being interfered with by non-voters or even coached by members of your sub-committee.

In conclusion, I am to request that, should you hereafter have occasion to communicate with the Protesting Committee, you will be good enough to address me as their Secretary, and not the Committee itself, or any of its members individually.—Yours, &c.,

For self and co-Secretaries of, the Protesting Committee.

B. S. KOTHARE.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1888.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, the first of the second batch of troopers of the season, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, in command of Captain J. E. B. Pattisson, from Portsmouth. She left that port after embarking troops from various districts, on the 21st November, and called at Malta on the 30th idem, Port Said on the 4th, and Suez on the 6th instant. She experienced fine weather. During the voyage two children, one of Captain Ayrton, of the 5th Lancers, and another of Sergeant Lee, Gloucester Regiment, died of convulsion and were buried at sea. At Malta, 2nd-Lieutenant C. L. Peacock, R. A., who embarked at Portsmouth, was disembarked on account of his having been taken very ill, and one private of the Cornwall L. I. was taken on board. The Euphrates brought to Bombay a total of 71 officers, 18 ladies, 8 children, 1,171 men, 72 women, and 84 children, made up of various infantry and artillery drafts from home battalions, the greatest being that of the 5th Lancers, numbering 530 rank and file. The troops were disembarked at mid-day, and landed at the Sassoon Dock. The entire number of them left last evening by three specials for distribution in the three presidencies. The 5th Lancers, having been told off for duty at Mhow, was divided into parties; the first, numbering one hundred and eighty-two, left by the first train with other drafts for Deolali; and the other by the second special. The troopship leaves again on the 29th instant, carrying home the invalids and the time-expired. The military officers, including subalterns on board, were:—Colonel W. Bennett, Lieutenant-Colonel A B Harvey, Majors C F Johnstone, Douglas, and A Weston, 5th Lancers; Major and Paymaster R K B Ternan, R A; Majors W H Auchinleck, 7-1 London RA; F H Hall, RA; F H Mann, R I Fusiliers; Surgeon-Major G Carry, and Surgeons A Peterkin and F J Jencken, Medical Staff; Captains J M F Fawcett, F Ayrton, and H J McLaughlin, 5th Lancers; B B von Danop, 8-1 Eastern Dn, RA; E G Percival, RA, D De Hoghton, North Lanc Regt; H S Lye, Royal Irish Regt; J E M Pilkington, ABD, E F Becher, RA, and A M Rauny, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieutenants J H W Rennie, M B Dayne, W E R Collis, H V Platt, and H V Bailey; Lieut and Adjt J R Harvey, Lieut and Qr-Mr G Waterman, and Lieut and Riding Master H Payne, 5th Lancers; Lieuts R H Hare, H L Tennant, C E O'Leary, and E W Davies, RA; J S Lightfoot, Bedford Regt; F M Peacock, Somerset Regt, C C Luard, Durham L I.; C H Hill, Gloster Regt; W G Turner, West Riding; A E J Perkins, RA; and A H Dennis, B A F McGrath, M R Hurly and E L C Burger, R M LI; 2nd-Lieuts E B Wilson, M P R Oakes, J B Scriven, A V L Wood, and W T F Harwood, 5th Lancers; A F Crawford and W F T Corrie, 8-1 Eastern Dn, R A; W H Jones, 7-1 London Division; E D Money, J J Howley, F W Pirrie, and V Hughes, Lincoln Regt; F A S Ely and F W Daniel, Bedford Regt; P K L B Oliphant, Rifle Brigade; S H Westropp, Gloucester Regt, W G C Henneker, Connaught Rangers; J Masler, E Kent Regt; B C Waterfield, R I Fusiliers; W S Sarsfield, Connaught Rangers; F W Bagshawe, Oxford L I; J L Alexander, 2nd Dragoon Guards, L A Watson, Leicester Regt; R G McPherson, Warwick Regt; C M Baker Lincoln, and C J Kendall, Leicester Regiments; W R Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, also Rev R F Collins, R C Chaplain; Mrs Lloyd, wife; Lieut A C W Lloyd, Madras Staff Corps, and Miss Luard.

CALCUTTA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

A VERY large gathering, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and a party from Government House, assembled on the course on Saturday afternoon to witness the races. The lotteries overnight were not so well attended as was expected, but on the course speculation was quite, up to Calcutta form. Two new English bookmakers, Messrs. Topping and Robinson, have arrived and supplemented the two elder firms. There was also the usual totalisator.

The greatest upset of the day was in the third race, for which eleven horses went to the post. In this, as in two other races, the jockeys failed to get off together, and Charlton, a 30 to 1 chance, romped in. This result was naturally surprising after his defeat recently up-country in poorer company.

An unfortunate incident occurred after the last race: when The Gift, who won, was being taken back to the weighing enclosure, he fell down dead.

FIRST RACE.—"Pony Hurdle Race." Rs. 600. For all ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 11st. 8lb. Distance about 1½ mile over six flights of hurdles.

Lord William Beresford's Shamshad, 10st. 7lb. (Elliott) 1
Mr. Woolmer's Enid, 10st. 8lb. (Wall) ... 2
Mr. Tongall's Far North, 9st. 2lb. (Robinson) ... 3

Also ran:—Rishan, 11st. 4lb.; and Hubshee, 10st. 8lb.

In the lottery Shamshad was the favourite.

The betting was:—3 to 2 against Shamshad; 4 to 1 against Enid and Hubshee; and longer odds against the rest.

Rishan and Enid led over the first hurdle; and then Shamshad went to the front and made the running all the way, winning by three lengths.

Time—3 mins. 10 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Dullanda Stakes." Rs. 600 added to a starting stake of Rs. 30. For all Countrybreds, maidens on 1st May 1888. Distance ¾ mile.

Messrs. Apoar and Gasper's Sabot, 9st. 1lb. (W. Greenhaugh) ... 1
Mr. John's Tete-a-Tete 9st. (Ryder) ... 2
Mr. Abbott's Sairey Gamp, 8st. 12lb (Robinson). 3

Also ran:—Young Manchester, 9st. 7lb.; Robin Hood, 9st. 1lb.; and Alice, 8st.

In the lottery Sairey Gamp was the favourite.

The betting was:—2 to 1 against Sairey Gamp and Sabot; and larger odds against the rest.

This was a splendid race and won by only a head. Time—1 min. 21¼ secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Fort Stakes." Rs. 700 added to a starting stake of Rs. 30. For all horses. Distance about ½ mile.

Mr. James' Charlton, 9st. 2lb. (Robinson) 1
H. H. The Maharaja's of Durbhunga's Vitarba, 9st. 9lb. (Dunn) 2
Messrs. Apcar and Gasper's Basil, 9st. 2lb. (W. Greenhaugh) 3

Also ran:—Blanchand, 9st. 1lb.; Campanile, 9st. 12lb.; The Vicar, 8st. 11lb.; Whisperer, 8st. 7lb.; Royal, 8st. 1lb.; Ferneley, 8st. 1lb.: Afton 8st. 1lb.; and Dick, 8st. 1lb.

The betting was:—3 to 2 against Vitarba; and 30 to 1 against Charton.

From a straggling start Charlton led and won by two lengths. Time 49½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Pony Race". Rs. 500 added to a starting stake of Rs. 30. For all ponies 30-3 and under that have won a race of the value of Rs. 2,000 or over. Ponies 13-3 to carry 9st. 7lb. Weight for inches. Distance 5 furlongs.

Lord William Beresford's Daphne, 8st. 10lb. (Dunn) 1
Mr. Week's Kate, 7st. 6lb. (White) 2
Mr. Moore's Light Wings, 8st. 3lb. (Pearson) 3

Also ran:—Sandal, 9st. 9lb.; Jane, 9st. 7lb.; Myth, 9st. 5lb.; and Rex, 6st. 3lb.

The betting was:—2 to 1 against Sandal; 3 to 1 against Daphne; and 10 to 1 against Kate.

This was a good race won by half a length. Time—1 min. 10 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"Barrackpore Purse". Rs. 750, added to a starting stake of Rs. 30. For all Horses. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Runjeet's Lord Harry, 9st 8lb (Hobday) ... 1
Mr. James' Charlton, 9st 2lb. (Robinson) ... 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhunga's FitzWilliam, 9st. 9lb. (Dunn) 3

Also ran:—Success, 9st 2lb.; Prelate, 8st. 7lb.; and and The Cat, 8st. 4lb.

The betting was:—3 to 2 against FitzWilliam; and 2 to 1 against Lord Harry.

A splendid race, won by a neck: the same between the second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes." Rs. 100 A Welter Race for all horses which have never won a race of the value ol Rs. 800 or over. C. W. A. raised 21lb. Distance R. C.

Mr. Barne's The Gift, 11st 7lb. (Mr Latham) 1
Mr. Week's Referee, 10st. 7lb. (Mr. Rice) 2
Mr. Maple's Harvester, 10st. 7lb. (D. Greenhaugh) 3

Also ran:—Rescue, 10st 11lb.; Dudley, 10st. 7lb.; and Daylight, 10st 8lb. (left at the post).

The betting was:—Evens on The Gift.

The race was won easily. Time—3 mins, 16 secs. As I said previously, The Gift fell down dead after the race.

THE Pope has come in for a handsome legacy. A few weeks ago an old bachelor advocate died in Rome, and on his will being opened it was found that he had left the Pope 1,000,000 lire (£40,000). The testator left his valuable library to a monk. To his sister the deceased advocate bequeathed a monthly allowance of five lire. It is not astonishing to hear, therefore, that she is going to dispute the will.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

ON Thursday afternoon the annual sports of La Martiniere College took place in the College grounds, and afforded much entertainment to a large concourse of spectators, among whom was General Sir Charles Gough, V.C., K.C.B. Some of the blindfold races and the Obstacle Race proved very amusing, the boys going in for them with an eagerness and vigor not always shown by older and more experienced hands who have learnt the inconvenience of abraded shins and broken bones.

In the Blindfold Chatty Race one of the competitors (who we will hope could not see) boldly charged one of the masters, and sent him flying into the midst of an "obstacle" hard by: that boy, we are afraid, will be a hero to his comrades for some time to come. The winner of this race continued to press forward valiantly, all unconscious that he had won, till he burst with his chatty full of water into the midst of a group of soldier-spectators, who, being quite unaccustomed to this kind of charge, beat a hasty retreat in all directions. The Blindfold Donkey Race, where the quadrupeds were represented very efficiently by some of the bigger boys, gave great delight, more particularly to the jockeys. In the Obstacle Race, which was not won till after much tribulation, the last obstacle was a tub with its ends out: there seemed to be always at least three boys attempting to scramble through this tub, and one unfortunate, though he reached it early in the race, got stuck and had to stay there, while most of the other competitors crawled over him. The last event was a Tug-of-War, Boarders v. Foundationers, and after a good pull this was won by the Foundationers.

Sir Charles Gough then gave away the prizes, which consisted of cricket, tennis, and raquet bats and balls, albums, footballs, cash-boxes, and a large and varied assortment of pocket-knives, some of them of that species so dear to the hearts of boys which blossom out into cork-screws and button-hooks. Sir Charles spoke a few kindly words as the flushed and dishevelled competitors came forward to receive their prizes at his hands, and when all was over some of the elder boys were emboldened to make the modest request that their fortnight's Christmas holidays might be extended to three weeks, accounting for this rather unprecedented action on their part by referring to the remarkable success which the College has just gained in the Rurki Engineering Examinations, the first nine places among the nineteen candidates who passed having been taken by Martiniere boys; proving that the Martiniere, which we had just seen so good at play, was also good at work. From the ringing cheers which presently arose and the flight of helmets which for a moment darkened the air and then fell about like hailstones, we presume that Sir Charles, in his capacity of Governor of the College, replied favourably to the boys' request.—*Pioneer*.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner C. D., was resumed on Monday.

Mr. Pendse, who was called, stated: I see Kharkar's draft petition, and I remember its preparation. I gave instructions for it. It was sent to the Commissioner soon after Kharkar took charge after Mr. Pundit's retirement. It was received back two or three days before the 30th of June.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—Mr. Kharkar directly the took charge from Mr. Pundit and continued to do the work regularly?—Yes.

You see this remark, "You must be subordinate to Mr. Pendse." What do you understand?—A Deputy was not required if Mr. Kharkar was under me.

Do you think that when the Commissioner has a great deal of work it is unusual for him to keep back a long draft that requires a lot of cutting up?—No.

What makes you remember about this draft?—Kharkar came to me and asked me about it.

Mr. Kharkar's appointment was a matter of course?—Yes.

It would have been an extraordinary thing if he did not succeed Pundit?—Yes.

Mr. Latham: What is your relation to the Alienation Assistant?—Now he is not subordinate to me. He was before he was *gazetted*.

Do you exercise any supervision now?—No.

Under whose order was this change made?—Mr. Crawford's. I wrote to Mr. Crawford, and he endorsed the order on the letter.

This closed Kharkar's case.

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT WITNESSES.

Mr. Latham said that before proceeding to open the next case he would give the list of witnesses he proposed to call. In Kinchelekar's case, he said, he would call Ramchander Gokul Jadow. In Pradhan's case he would call Atmaram Mahadeo Lingayet.

The president said that a difficulty arose in that case as the witness first said he told nobody about Lingayet, and he afterwards said that he told Mr. Ommanney. His own impression was that he did not.

Mr. Crawford said that he objected on principle to the calling of these witnesses as the cases had been going on for a long time, and Government had elaborate means of securing the attendance of their witnesses. The witness at first said he did not tell any one of seeing Lingayet at Hanmantrao's house, and immediately after said that he told Mr. Ommanney.

The president said that he knew by experience a witness would invariably swear he told nobody about a case. He knew instances of witnesses doing this when counsel held a "proof" of their depositions or informations in their hand while examining them. (Laughter). He said he would admit the evidence, and make a note of Mr. Crawford's objection.

Mr. Latham said he would call Tarachand in Kasnavi's case. The man was away in his country beyond the reach of legal process, and he doubted whether he would be brought down.

The President: All I can say is, "If you can catch him bring him."

Mr. Latham: If we can get him to come here paying his own fare, I must confess it would be a wonderful thing.

Mr. Latham said that in Phadke's case he would wish to call some one to bring the books of Hassan Hajee, the man who gave the Rs. 1,000 note to Jodraj.

Mr. Crawford said that in that case a principal document was a hoondi. That was not mentioned by prosecution in the opening of the case or in the examination-in-chief. In Mr. Little's letter to them, the money arrangements were described; but no mention was made of that hoondi. The witness himself said that he told the police about it three or four months ago, and if that was the case that witness's name should have been mentioned in the list. He had already said the matter was not mentioned in the opening of the case on the examination-in-chief—he thought that a very unusual thing. Of course, he could not say he was experienced in conducting cases, but that was his impression.

Mr. Latham said that if Mr. Crawford was experienced in conducting cases he would not say it was an unusual thing.

The president admitted the evidence. Mr. Latham's last application, the calling of Caloude, a shroff, a witness in Phadke's case, was granted.

THE BAPUT CASE.

Baput's case was then proceeded with. Shunker Ramchandra Baput was called, and he stated: I am a Brahmin, aged 32. I am a B.A. of the Bombay University. In 1885, I was selected to act as Native Assistant by Mr. Robertson, I acted from the 1st of December, 1885 and at Mr. Robertson's recommendation I was placed on the list of Deputy Collectors. I still acted as Native Assistant for some time after Mr. Robertson left. I know Vishnoo Anant Putwardan. At the end of May 1886, he made some communications to me. I was in the habit of taking papers to Mr. Crawford's house. I asked him once if he would keep me in the office after my acting appointment ended. It was about the time I wrote this letter. (Letter put in, dated 26th May 1886, to Mr. Crawford. In this letter witness asks to be made *sub protem.* 3rd grade.) Mr. Crawford promised to keep me in the office. I heard something about the conversation from Mr. Putwardan. He was not present at it. After this I had further conversations with Putwardan. I know Hanmantrao. I saw him once at Putwardan's house. He made a communication to me. After that I received this letter from Mr. Crawford. (Letter, dated 4th June 1886, put in). On receiving it I went and saw him. He asked me whether Hanmantrao had seen me. I said, he had. He said he was in need of money, and I should give him Rs. 1,000. I said, yes. When Hanmantrao saw me, he said Mr. Crawford would make a demand, and I should not displease him. In consequence of what Mr. Crawford said I drew out Rs. 700 from the Savings Bank next day. I think the next day I took the notes to Mr. Crawford's house, and handed them over to him. He said "Regard it as a loan and lock up your tongue." I acted as Native Assistant till the 31st of May. I used to get about Rs. 375 a month, and my substantive appointment was 4th Grade Mamlatdar of Bhimthaddy. I continued in the office as Extra Assistant in the *wuttun* work. From June to November I got Rs. 200. I acted as Extra Assistant till the 6th of March 1887. After this payment I saw Mr. Crawford again. I hoped to be appointed Native Assistant. I asked Mr. Crawford if Government would appoint me. Mr. Crawford said I was too junior. He said he would some day get me the appointment. Balajee Gangadhar Sathe was appointed Assistant. He took up the appointment from the 15th of June. In July I was promoted to the 2nd Grade. For some time prior to February 1887, there was a 1st Grade Mamlat vacant. In November I was again *Gazetted* as 2nd Grade as the first appointment was only nominal, there was no vacancy. There was also a Deputy Collector's place vacant. I aspired to one of the vacancies. I saw Mr. Crawford at Kirkee, and I asked him if there was any chance of my getting an appointment in either of the vacancies. He said there was one vacancy in the 1st Grade, and there was every chance of my getting a Deputy Collector's place. He asked me for another Rs. 1,000. So much was not with me. I could advance Rs. 500. He said, "All right, arrange for the money." I drew the money." I drew out Rs. 300 from my Savings Bank account. I had Rs. 200 of my pay. I changed the money into notes, and took it to Hanmantrao. Putwardan was with me. I knew Hanmantrao would take the money, and instead of going to Kirkee again I gave it to him. By the *Gazette* of the 10th February I was made 1st Grade Mamlatdar. In December I went to Junar, in the Poona District. I remained at Junar for three months, and then came to Poona as City Magistrate. I then went to Nevasa in June last. I am there now. From 1886 till now I drew Rs. 250 a month. I have seen Hanmantrao at Mr. Crawford's bungalow. I saw him about four or five times. Once I saw him sitting in the back room, and at other times he was loitering in the veranda. I have received messages from him through the medium of Deshmuk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford—. You regarded Deshmuk as a sub-agent of Hanmantrao?—Yes.

And Putwadhan?—I cannot say.

But he went with you to Hanmantrao's when you paid the money?—Yes. To show me Hanmantrao's house.

You said you saw Mr. Crawford 15 or 16 days after writing that letter; you are speaking quite roughly?—Yes.

You told Mr. Crawford you had not got Rs. 1,000?—Yes.

What do you mean by "not got"?—So much money was not available.

In what form of notes did you pay the money to Hanmantrao?—I do not recollect.

When you went to Bhimthaddy did you like leaving the office?—No.

You had been trying for a long time to remain?—Yes.

Did you like your transfer to Junar?—Yes.

You lost your wife there?—Yes.

When were you suspended?—On the 16th or 17th of July.

You did not enter that in your service book?—No; after I was suspended I came to Poona from Nevasa.

How long were you in Poona before you made a statement?—Five or six days.

Who did you make your statement to?—Mr. Ommanney.

You received no promise whatever?—No.

Did any one ask you to go there?—No.

Why did you go?—I thought some one had given false information, so I went.

When were you reinstated?—In October.

Since your reappointment you have been drawing the pay of a 1st Grade Mamlatdar and exercising the functions?—Yes.

Coloude also was suspended?—Yes.

He has remained under suspension from the 16th July?—Yes.

And has not received any pay?—I do not know, according to the rules he would not.

Before you saw Mr. Crawford at all in May 1886, he had already applied to Government to keep you on as Extra Assistant?—Yes.

And that employment was to commence as soon as Mr. Pendse relieved you of the duties of Native Assistant?—Yes. (Copy of letter, dated 8th April 1886, read and put in.)

From June to now, you stopped on drawing Rs. 200 a month?—Yes.

From Dec. 1885 up to June 1886 you drew Rs. 375?—From the 1st of January 1886 I drew Rs. 375.

When you were appointed 2nd Grade. Mamlatdar you had been in the Commissioner's office for more than a year, and you drew more pay than any Mamlatdar?—1st Grade Mamlatdar draws more with allowances.

Why do you say the appointment in July was nominal?—Because it was the arrangement of Mr. Kanga, who was appointed acting Deputy Collector.

In May you asked for a *sub pro. tem.* vacancy which had occurred?—Yes.

That was not filled up till the 2nd of July?—I do not know.

You got a good many transfers after you left the Commissioner's office?—I got four in a year and a quarter.

You have seen that at the beginning of June it was in Mr. Crawford's power to get you appointed as a Native Assistant in place of B. G. Sathe?—I cannot say. In this letter the Private Secretary says that Mr. Crawford might appoint me.

Instead of putting you in Mr. Crawford said your were too junior and put B. G. Sathe in?—Yes.

You jumped over a Mamlatdar Grade?—Yes.

Have you ever heard of any one else doing this?—Yes; Bhardi did so in Mr. Robertson's time.

He is now Mamlatdar at Satara?—Yes.

You can say he was appointed a 3rd Grade Mamlatdar straight off?—Yes.

When he became Mamlatdar of Haveli he got Rs. 250 His permanent appointment was chitnis on Rs. 125?—Yes.

Now look at the Commissioner's order, drafted 11th January, 1885, *gazetted* 14th January 1885?—Yes.

You see from that B. G. Sathe jumped three grades?—Yes.

That under was passed by Mr. Oliphant when he was acting as Commissioner?—Yes.

When you asked for a lift in the grade and the appointment to 1st Grade, did you think your services entitled you to ask it?—Yes.

Mr. Latham: When you came to Poona after your suspension, how often did you go to Mr. Ommanney's bungalow?—It may have been half-a-dozen times. It may been a dozen.

Why did you go so often?—He gave me some translation of documents to do.

Was that work connected with this case?—Yes.

Did you get any pay for that work?—No.

Did you see V. A. Putwardan before he made a statement?—I saw him either on the day he did so, or the next day.

Did you ask him about the statement he was going to make?—Yes. I told him he should decide about it.

Before you were reinstated there was an enquiry?—I do not know.

My transfer to Junar carried an allowance of Rs. 40. The appointment as City Magistrate is considered a high honour. The pay is Rs. 350. I was acting for Mr. Plunkett. I was appointed by Government. I had to leave on Mr. Plunkett's return. I did not like Juner in spite of the Rs. 40.

By the Court.—I applied for pay for the time I was suspended, I got a reply from the Collector saying I was to get half pay.

Vishnoo Anant Patwardan was next called and stated: I am now in charge of the records. In May 1886 I was Police Accountant. I know Baput and Hanmantrao. I took messages to Baput from Hanmantrao. I was present when Baput and Hanmantrao met. It was at my house. Hanmantrao reproduced the conversation which the Commissioner had with Baput. Hanmantrao did not say anything to Baput then. Hanmantrao said Baput would now get a place in the Commissioner's office. After a time Baput asked me to change certain cash for notes. I did so. It was about Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. I had the notes with me. After that I did not deliver any further messages from one to the other. I went with Baput to Hanmantrao's. He asked me to go there with him. I led the way. He saw Hanmantrao on that occasion. They talked with each other aside. I did not see if anything happened.

Cross-examined.—You were in the room when Hanmanrao and Baput met?—Yes.

You could see what happened in the room?—I could see, but not hear.

The Court rose at 4-45 p.m.

THE new Edition of "Field Exercise" is now printed, and its issue may be expected shortly.

THE Liberal Government tries in vain (says the Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*) to enforce the spirit of toleration among the authorities and subjects of his Most Catholic Majesty. Very recently in Biscay an agent of the Bible Society was attacked and insulted by twenty young Catholic students led by a Jesuit Father, who excited the lads to take possession of, tear up, and make a pious bonfire of the Bibles, Testaments, and tracts. The Spanish Judges, after carefully investigating the case, declined to send the offenders before the tribunal for the assault and the destruction of the property of the Foreign Bible Society. The students and not the Jesuit Father who was the principal instigator of the outrage will have to appear before the municipal magistrate who can only inflict a fine and a few days arrest even if they are convicted. Whilst this treatment is meted out to foreigners and Protestants, the Spanish courts of justice send journalists to penal servitude for criticising the State Religion.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

LORD SALISBURY ON SEPARATION.

THE Marquis of Salisbury addressed a crowded meeting on the evening before the mail left Corn Exchange, Edinburgh. In regard to the question of the government of Ireland, he dwelt upon the importance of the point that now, for the first time, the Home Rule party claimed also the executive power. The dread of the Loyalist was lest the Executive should fall into rebel hands. Infinite danger would arise to this country if we were at war, and had a hostile island on the west. A country which had separated from another was never actuated by friendly feelings towards the latter. He did not believe that the British people would ever consent to their forces being used to crush the Irish Loyalists who had warned us that they would have recourse to civil war rather than submit to the Irish Nationalists. If, said Lord Salisbury, it was only a question of legislating for Ireland, I can conceive your establishing a separate legislature for Ireland with only the power of legislation. But, mark you, I condemn it; do not think I am approving of it; but I could conceive it a less evil, because the veto of the Crown might be used to prevent dangerous measures being passed. I suppose if the Irish Parliament were assembled the first thing that it would do would be to abolish Free trade; the second thing it would do would be to abolish landlords and private property in general, and the third thing it would do would be to repudiate the public debt (cheers and laughter). Well all those things could be, if pushed forward to the extreme, prevented by the exercise of the Royal veto. For centuries the Irish Parliament had the power of legislating with the Royal veto, only it was interposed at the beginning of the process instead of at the end. The Royal veto was always the check which prevented them doing wrong. In Grattan's Parliament they always had that check; but what they never had before, and this is what I would like, if I could, to concentrate deeply the attention of all reasoning men—namely, the power of nominating the Executive Government, the power of appointing judges, of controlling the operation of law, of governing the constables, of affecting men in every detail of their daily life. What is it that the loyalists of Ireland have at heart? It is not so much legislation—and we may say to that that they have not much to thank Parliament for in the legislation which is passed—but what they dread is that the Executive Government will fall into rebel hands (cheers). What the dread is that the authority whose duty it is to execute the law and to maintain order should suffer illegality and promote disorder (cheers). A Government which was inspired by Nationalists, which was formed by those who now form the greater part of Parliament in Ireland, which is inspired by the doctrines which are preached by Fenians in Ireland and at open assemblies in America—would suffer disorder, would make the law of no avail, would draw property and intelligence from the country. That is the real danger of Home Rule. If you go beyond the interest of your loyalist friend, if you go to the great interest of the empire, what shall we find? That it is entirely a question of executive government. You will tell me that the Irish would never face the power of England—that they are too weak. I entirely agree with you. As long as England was strong I entirely concur with you that a Nationalist Government of Ireland would not face the wrath of England, and would not venture to put the harbours of Ireland into hostile hands so long as England was capable of visiting such an act with punishment. But what if England were involved in a difficult war (hear, hear). Wherever we have had an enemy, internal or external, that section of the inhabitants of Ireland has always found itself ranged in the bitterest hostility to our rule. (hear, hear).

SIR W. HARCOURT AT NEWCASTLE.

SPEAKING at a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the same day, Sir William Harcourt said that they had had a great fight last week over £5,000,000 of the money of the taxpayers of the country. They might charge the Liberals with obstruction if they chose, but they were determined that the people of this country who were to pay the money should understand what they were paying and what security they were to have. The Ashbourne Act had done little for the poor tenants, who constituted the great difficulty of the Irish question; and as to the parties for whom the Act was originally intended, it had turned out to be a failure and an imposture. They were now asked to give £5,000,000 more, and if they demurred to that they were told that they were factious obstructionists. He would like to known what they were sent to Parliament for if it were not to inquire whether £5,000,000 of the mony of the people of this country had been properly disposed of, and whether it was fitting to give £5,000,000 more upon the same terms. The time might come when the tenants were unable to pay, and then where would their security be for their £10,000,000, and what were they going to do? Were they going to be the evictors of Ireland? Were they going to have upon the Estimates sums voted annually for the crowbar brigade to be applied to their tenants in Ireland? ("No, no.") This question of arrears, which the Government so obstinately refused to deal with, had been pressed by Mr. Gladstone as an urgent measure because it was destructive of the peace of Ireland, and in his (Sir William's) opinion would prove fatal to the position of the Government. The Government had got their £5,000,000, but they had not heard the last of it. It would hang like a mill-stone about their necks, and the people would call them to account for it in a general election. Having described Mr. Balfour's recent language regarding Mr. Gladstone as "course and intolerable brutality," he proceeded to criticise Mr. Balfour's statements at length, and to denounce the Irish policy of the Government. Proceeding to speak of the Liberal Unionists, he said the rational idea of a Unionist policy was that they should try to do all that Ireland could do for itself in a Parliament of its own. But instead of that they were doing everything they possibly could to make British rule detestable to the Irish people (hear, hear). A Parnell alliance was an alliance to govern Ireland with the assent of the representatives of the Irish people. They would have supposed that was of the essence of Unionism. At the present moment there were warrants out against several Irish members, and he said it was nonsense to talk about these men as criminals. The offences for which they were sent to prison were offences created under Balfour's Act, and the creation of those offences was the greater offence of the two. Was that the sort of thing which strengthened and maintained the Union? (No.) While they had a hostile Ireland they could never have a really friendly America, and the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland would come back to them, as curses come home to roost. By their treatment of Ireland they made adversaries, even at the Antipodes, where they ought to find allies. These were only the accidental symptoms of a deep-rooted disease, which arose from the mis-government of Ireland. Would men never recognise this until all the plagues of Pharoah had descended upon them? They were asked what their policy was. They were told they were sailing under sealed orders. No; their orders were not sealed. Their orders were avowed to all the world. Their policy was this, "Let us make friends of Ireland" (loud cheers).

AN AUSTRO-GERMAN NEWSPAPER WAR.

A VIOLENT newspaper war is raging between Austria and Germany on the subject of the alliance between those two countries. The dispute began with a rebuke published by the *Pester Lloyd*, and addressed to the French papers, which insinuated that Count Taaffe's policy was in opposition to the Austro-German alliance. Upon this the *Vossische Zeitung* assailed the Hungarian paper, declaring that Austria's foreign policy was deceitful, and that Germany had more than one iron in the fire. It concluded with the insolent remark that Austria must either be true to the alliance, or must cease to exist altogether. The *Pester Lloyd*, whose political articles are sometimes inspired by the Foreign Office, retaliated, and expressed its feelings in the following words:—"Our cheeks burn with indignation when the alliance, by which Germany profits quite as much as Austria is spoken of as if the old Hapsburg Monarchy had to beg its bread of young Germany, and as if it needs must starve if the latter withdrew her favour." The *North German Gazette* affected to be much shocked at the *Pester Lloyd's* declarations, and wrote as though its Hungarian contemporary had become the advocate of the coalition which it had merely referred to as a possibility. Thereupon the *Pester Lloyd* retorts:—"If the *North German Gazette* does not withdraw the false interpretation which it has placed upon our words, we shall not forbear to say that it has wilfully lied." All this sparring (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) is a result of the prevailing political dulness. The Austro-German alliance will not be imperilled by journalistic encounters, and the German press may perhaps gracefully seize the opportunity afforded by the fortieth anniversary of the Emperor of Austria's accession, which falls next Sunday, to pull off the boxing-gloves. This said, one must check the flight of a canard which has been quacking over Europe, the report that a serious conflict had broken out between Prince Reuss the German Ambassador at Vienna, and Count Taaffe. What is true about the whole affair is that Prince Reuss and Count Taaffe are politically not on the best terms.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.

THERE are at present over twenty Russian Princes who are entitled to be styled Grand Dukes And considering that one of those over twenty is now in this country, the following facts concerning them will be of interest:—

A few years ago there were still more; but a statute of the imperial family, dated the 14th of July, 1886, limited the titles of Grand Duke and Grand Duchess to sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, and grandchildren by the father's side, of the Czars. The statute practically deposed a number of magnificoes who up to that time had supposed themselves, and had been generally believed by others, to be Grand Ducal. It gave the inferior title of Highness to other grandchildren of the Czars, and to their first-born male descendants; and to all remaining descendants, by the male line, of Czars it gave the minimum princely rank of Most Serene Highness. In addition to the Czar himself and his three sons (Nicholas, George, and Michael) his four brothers (Vladimir, Alexis, Sergius, and Paul), his three uncles (Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael), his three nephews (Cyril, Boris, and Andrew) and his eleven cousins (Nicholas, Constantine, Demetrius, Nicholas, Peter, Nicholas, Michael, George, Alexander, Sergius, and Alexis) legitimately enjoy the title of Grand Duke. There are thus five Grand Dukes Nicholas, three Grand Dukes Michael, and two Grand Dukes Alexis, Sergius, George, Alexander, and Constantine. Fortunately every Russian, besides his own name and that of his family, has a patronym which materially helps to distinguish him from other people. The five Nicholases, therefore, are not so easily to be mistaken one for another as at first sight may appear. One is Nicholas Constantinovitch, another is Nicholas Alexandrovitch, and a third is Nicholas Michailovitch. But the system, good though it is, will not stand unlimited strain upon it; and in this matter of Nichols it has broken down. There are two Russian Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholaeevitch; and they have to suffer the humiliation of being numbered, just as if they were convicts or stalls at the opera.

THE CZAR'S UNCLES.

Of the Russian Grand Dukes, the most important are the three uncles of the Czar. The eldest, Constantine Nicholaievitch, is in his sixty second year, and besides being a general on land, is a "general admiral" at sea. He used, in his brothers' reign, to be also President of the Council of State; but since the accession of his nephew he has fallen into a kind of splendid disgrace; and at Oriana, in the Crimea, he now keeps a Court of his own, from which he seldom or never emerges. He married a Princess of Saxe Altenburg, and has five children, one of whom is the Queen of the Hellenes. Although he is in disgrace, he is still colonel of seven Russian regiments, and honorary colonel of three others. His brother, Nicholas Nichola evitch I., is in his fifty eighth year, and is physically one of the finest men in Russia. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Danube Army during the Russo-Turkish war, and he is now inspector general of engineers, field marshal, inspector-general of cavalry, and colonel of nine regiments. The Czar's youngest uncle is Michael Nicholaievith. He succeeded his disgraced brother, Constantine, as President of the Council of State, and he is also a field-marshal, general in chief of artillery, aide-de camp general to the Czar, colonel of thirteen regiments, honorary colonel or proprietor of two more, and otherwise very distinguished and influential. In the war of 1877-78 he commanded in Asia Minor; and both before and after it he was Governor of the Caucasus. He is reputed to be immensely rich, and his estates in the Caucasus are as large as many a principality.

THE CZAR'S BROTHERS.

After the uncles come the Czar's four brothers, Alexandrovitch, Vladimir, the eldest, may be called the most influential subject in Russia. He is aide-decamp general, military governor of St. Petersburg, commander of the Imperial Guard, confidant of the Czar, President of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences and Arts, and colonel of eight regiments. He is in his forty-second year, and in the Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna, a Mecklenburg Princess, he has a charming wife, who is, however, in bad odour in St. Petersburg society owing to her notorious Bismarckian sympathies. She has four children—the Grand Duke Cyril, Boris, and Andrew, and the Grand Duchess Helena. The eldest boy is only thirteen, but both he and each of his two brothers is colonel of a regiment. The Grand Duchess Helena, who is but seven, has not yet had this honour conferred upon her; but when she grows up she too, like her aunt of Edinburg, will be a colonel. The second brother of the Czar is the Grand Duke Alexis, a man of nine-and-thirty, admiral general in chief of the Russian fleet, aide-de-camp general to the Emperor, exceptionally handsome, an excellent seaman, a high liver, a deep drinker, colonel of seven regiments, and the morganatic spouse of the daughter of the Russian poet Jonkoffski. To Alexis Alexandrovitch is chiefly due the rapid increase which has of late been made in the strength of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. Next to him among the brothers comes Sergius, who is now thirty-one. As a bachelor he had the reputation of being the best dressed and most fashionable man in Russia; but in 1884 he married the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland; and it is said that he has since very much changed his habits and customs. He is popular in his own country, chiefly because he is president of a society which enables Russian religious pilgrims to go from Moscow to Jaffa for £2; but he is much disliked by his German connections. He is colonel of five regiments. His youngest brother, Paul, now aged twenty-nine, is so much of an invalid that little is known of him. He usually spends the winter at Athens, where he is a great favourite with his cousins. At home he holds no important office, but he is chief of two regiments.

THE CZAR'S COUSINS.

Of the Czar's cousins who are Grand Dukes Nicholas Constantinovitch, who is the eldest, holds absolutely no official position. His brother Constantine, who is one-and-thirty, is colonel of a regiment and husband of a Princess of Saxe-Altenburg. Another brother, Demetrius, is also colonel of a regiment. Of the two sons of Nicholas Nicholaievitch I., the elder Nicholas, is colonel of three regiments; and the younger Peter colonel of one regiment; while one of the six sons of the Grand Duke Michael, Nicholas commands two, Michael two, and George two; and the remainder command one regiment apiece. Excluding the Czar, there are twenty-four Grand Dukes, who divide among them the colonelcies, honorary or otherwise of no fewer than seventy-four regiments. It is not astonishing therefore that one of the princes, Michael Nicholaieivitch, is obliged to keep over a hundred different uniforms in his wardrobes.

Our temporary visitor is still young and as yet to distinguish himself.

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

I mentioned a short time ago that foreign Jews in South Russia were expecting expulsion. This law is now being enforced in all its severity. Crowds of Austrian, Turkish, and Roumanian Jews, besides those of other nationalities, are being expelled from here weekly.

Six weeks ago a British subject, believed by the Russian authorities to belong to the Jewish persuasion, received an appointment at Constantinople, and applied to the authorities for permission to leave Russia, as all foreigners must do who wish to leave this country. On making his first application he was fined for not having fulfilled some of a few formalities which a British subject, used to freedom, is very apt to neglect. Then commenced a long series of annoyances. His British passport was taken from him, and he was kept continually on the run for nearly a month, first applying to one office and then to another, and always, as he describes it, being treated worse than a dog: "Thou art a Jew;" "Go, Jew;" "Dog, go," being some of the mildest expressions used by the subordinate officials to our countryman.

When I met the poor fellow about a fortnight ago the tale he told me was a pitiful one. He was getting to the end of his slender resources, and was as far from getting the necessary permission as when he commenced. I advised him to go to the British Consulate and see Mr. Sandwith, who had just arrived to take up the duties of Consul General. From him he received every possible attention, but notwithstanding the help of the Consul General, our countryman was kept another two weeks, during which time letters, applications, &c., were being sent on his behalf, before he received the necessary permission to leave the country; and when he did get it it was in the form of an order of expulsion, stating that he must leave the country within seven days. All this happened to a man who had not committed any crime, and whose only offence was that "he is a Jew;" but the amusing part of the matter is that this British subject is not a Jew, but only of Jewish origin.

SINCE the accident at Borki the Czar has, it is said, expressed the desire to have the plan for the nationalization of all railways in Russia carried out as soon as practicable. This would involve the State buying up all those lines which are at present under private administration. The idea has been entertained by Russian statesmen for a long time past, but the scheme has never till now been seriously taken up.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Manitoba, 1,386 tons, Captain R G Warrwick, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE British India steamer Coconada, Captain J. M. Simpson, cleared last evening for Marmagoa, with a general cargo and two cabin and twelve deck passengers.

THE British India steamer Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain J Johnstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of timber and two Misses Gordon, as passengers.

THE B I steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain J. Nash, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and Captain Street I M, and Mr. Treacher as cabin and fourteen deck passengers.

THE British steamer Darwin, Captain B Williams, which arrived in port on Monday evening, had 3,237 tons coals from Penarth and nine passengers on deck. The cargo and the vessel are consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Poseidon, Captain S Mersa, sailed yesterday for Singapore and China with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Prince P Salpiha, Baron Biegebben and O Mohaupt, as saloon and nine deck passengers.

H. M.'s STEAMER MARINER.

H. M.'s WAR-SLOOP MARINER, Captain C Arbuthnot, which arrived in Bombay for repairs last month, left yesterday afternoon for Colombo *en route* to Trincomalee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi....	2074	J. S. Hassall....	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Nubia	2319	J. H. Knox	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2648	J. Hughes	D	E. Bates & Co.
„ Clan Macgregor	1936	S. H. Palmer...	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Sorrento....	1775	F. W. Ouston ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella.....	1458	D. Stuart	K	B. I. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Kingdom ..	1419	H. M. Roberts..	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kairos......	1912	T. Liddle	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kashgar......	1515	J. F. Jephson ..	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Bengal	..	Barrett	6	P. & O. Co.
„ D. Balduino.	3044	G. Dodero	7	F. Bozzoni.
„ Queen Elizabeth	1628	A. Jack	8	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	H.M.S. Euphrates	Pattison	Portsmouth, Nov. 21
	Ellora (s)	Johnstone ..	Rangoon, Dec. 6.
	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Q. Elizabeth (s) ...	Jack	Dunkirk.
	Poseidon (s)	Mersa	Hongkong.
	Manitoba (s).......	Warrick	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Mariner.	Arbuthnot ...	Colombo.
	Coconada (s)	Simpson	Marmagoa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamers Kashgar, and Bengal, for China and Australia.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
13 Wing Sang s ....Croix ....Hongkong, Nov. 28.
Ailsa, ship............Allen..........Liverpool, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

December 13.—Ships County of Linlithgow and Castle Roy, and 2 Buggalows.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.
15 Chanda s .... Bombay.
Tibre s.............. .... Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 17.

Salmon Major, 3rd Infantry, H C, from leave, from Madras.
Watson. Lt Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Malegon.
Robotham, Captain, A P D, Bengal, on retirement, from Peshawer.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Thomson, Lieut, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Hussey, Lt Col, Comdt, Deolali, from leave, to Deo lali
Becher, Captain, R A, from leave, to Amedabad.
Hurby, Lieut, R M L I, on duty, to Rangoon.
Bennett, Surgeon, 28th Madras L I, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 19, 1888.

1 The Ranges will be reserved as far as possible for "F" Company class firing on the 27th instant.

2 The undermentioned officer is granted privelege leave of absence from the 21st inst. to the 6th proximo:—Major B S Brown.

3 Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in to Head-Quarters as early as possibly probable numbers of Volunteers attending the Proclamation parade on the 1st January 1889.

4 As there will be great pressure on the Ranges during the next 3 months special arrangements will be made for Recruits to fire their class before the end of this month. The Commandant desires that all recruits will avail themselves of this, especially on Saturday afternoons of 22nd and 29th, when instructors will be present for that purpose.

5 No 2550 Vol A Ruden "C" Co. having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 10th inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

There will be a meeting of the members of the B L H. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Graham's Buildings, this evening at 5-15 p.m. for the election of an officer to complete the establishment. All members are invited to attend.

There will be tent-pegging and line cutting on Thursday for all members on the Kennedy Sea Face at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th December, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·962
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	212

* From midnight to midnight.

IT has been determined to store at every regimental district head-quarters in Great Britain 1,000 stand of arms and sets of accoutrements for the prompt equipment of the men of the Army Reserve attached to the respective line regiments whenever it may be found necessary to call them up. The articles are to be issued at once to those regimental headquarters where the requisite accommodation for their safe custody already exists; and where this is still wanting, the necessary storehouses are to be built during the ensuing year. The officers commanding the regimental depots are to be made responsible for the care of the arms.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE POPE'S BRIEF.

THE following details upon the latest Brief of the Vatican relating to Ireland (says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) may be of interest. The Brief begins by stating that the Vatican has learnt with regret that in several parishes in Ireland the original Brief has not been promulgated, and that, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Pope, several priests have continued to take part in meetings having a revolutionary character. In consequence of this, the Vatican again instructs the Irish Bishops to order the cessation of these abuses, and to prohibit the clergy from in any way participating in the Nationalist agitation, at the same time declaring that the Pope will never yield on the question of principle. A high prelate at the Vatican further informed me (adds the correspondent) that on the question of Home Rule the Vatican is absolutely neutral, neither approving nor disapproving of it, but being quite content to leave the solution of the question in the hands of the English Government.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN A CHURCH.

An extraordinary occurrence took place on Sunday (24th ult.) at Knockea Roman Catholic Church. On the previous Sunday as the curate, Father Crotty, was celebrating mass, Michael Ryan, who is charged with having grabbed a small farm at Ballyneety, and in respect of which a National League meeting was held in that village, entered the edifice and took his seat in a pew. The congregation at once left the church, and the service was proceeded with, Rayn being escorted home by police. The occurrence was reported to the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. O'Dwyer), and on Sunday he sent the Vicar-General (Dr. Molony), who had formerly been parish priest of the district, to officiate at Knockea. It was thought that this step would have the effect of preventing a repetition of the scene. Dr. Molony officiated at eight o'clock mass in Knockea on Sunday morning. There was a large congregation present; but just as the services were commencing, Ryan, with his police escort, was seen to take a seat. All the men in the church at once abruptly left the building. The Vicar-General remonstrated, but to no purpose, the only persons remaining at mass being Ryan and the females of the congregation. Ryan was afterwards escorted home by an armed patrol of constables. Dr. Molony also officiated at a mass subsequently held, but, Ryan not being present, nothing unusual occurred.

MURDER OF A FARMER IN KERRY.

Denis Daly, a well-to-do farmer, was found murdered on Thursday week (Nov 22) on the highway near Gloun-na-Geenthy, half-way between Tralee and Castleisland, on the old road between those places. Daly had four bullet-wounds in the breast and two in the head. He appeared to have been returning from a turfbog when he was waylaid and shot. The scene of the murder is within a few minutes' walk of the Gortalia police station. It appears that the deceased and his relatives had been on unfriendly terms for some time, and this, it is thought, may have been the reason for his murder. Two arrests have been made.

CURIOUS CONTEMPT OF COURT.

IN the Chancery Division on the 30th ult., before Mr Justice Stirling, Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., moved that the court should declare that Colonel Perry, an Irish gentleman, of the International Club, Trafalgar-square, had been guilty of contempt of court in endeavouring to dissuade certain parties from proceeding with a certain case recently before the court, in using threats to intimidate the trustees of the settlement in question from proceeding with the case, &c., and that Colonel Perry should be committed to prison. The offences complained of were in connection with the case of Dodd v. Brown, which engaged the attention of the court *in camera* for about three weeks of the present sittings, the nature of which case has not transpired.—Mr. Wilkinson, for Colonel Perry, said that if Colonel Perry had done anything in contempt of court he was exceedingly sorry and apologised most humbly. He would not attempt to justify Colonel Perry's letters; but he might say that Colonel Perry had been asked to give his advice and assistance to Mrs. and Miss Dodd, and it had been thrown in his teeth that he was thereby interfering with them.—Mr. Justice Stirling said Colonel Perry had interfered most improperly with a motion pending in this court. The motion was no doubt one of a painful character, and Colonel Perry had seen fit to interfere in it, and his letter to Mrs. Dodd, remembering the nature of the case and the charges made, bore no other meaning than an inducement to Mrs. Dodd to act otherwise than she would have done had the letter not been written. He desired in every way to protect witnesses in such matters against any interference, and he felt great doubt whether he ought not to make an order for the committal of Colonel Perry; but on the whole, as Colonel Perry had been restrained by the action of the court from interfering and as the case had been concluded without being prejudiced by any of his attempts, he thought he would do enough if he accepted Colonel Perry's apology, and ordered him to pay the costs of this motion.—Judgment accordingly.

MUSCULAR ARGUMENTS.

THE Clerkenwell Vestry far beyond any Indian public body, has made itself notorious by many unseemly squabbles, but the night before the mail left saw the climax, when two members actually fought with their fists. There was a question before the board of giving £50 to the widow of a deceased clerk in the vestry offices, as some recognition of her husband's services the family having been left rather poor. Mr. J. F. Kelly favoured the grant and Mr. Blennerhasset opposed it. Both spoke somewhat warmly on the subject, and Mr. Kelly used the word "mountebank" in speaking of Mr. Blennerhassett. The latter—a stalwart man of about 6 ft.—sprang to his feet, and gave Mr. Kelly—who is a much smaller man—a smack in the face. In an instant there was considerable excitement in both the crowded gallery and also amongst the full attendance of members. Mr. Kelly rushed at his assailant and several of his colleagues seized him and held him back, as also was the case with Mr. Blennerhassett. Both, however, broke from their captors, and hit out pretty freely at each other. The chairman (Mr. Churchwarden Spires) was called upon to vacate the chair, and in a scene of the wildest excitement, the proceedings of the vestry came to an end, the combatants being taken away by their friends.

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 27.

THE Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—To be Lieutenant-Cols—Maj. G. W. Rogers and Maj. H. Paterson. To be Major.—Capt. S. H. P. Graves. To be Captains—Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, Lieut S. W. Jervis, Lieut W. D. Gordon and Lieut. J. M. Carpendale.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Col—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army H Rowand

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surg—Surg-Major K M'Leod, MD.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains—Lieut H D'U Keary, Lieut F L Jones, Lieut E Vansitttart, Lieut G A Welman, Lieut C W W Burton, and Lieut G B Stevens.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt H Hay.

To be Captains.—Lieut H E C Way, and Lieut A W Forbes.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Govr of Madras:

Maj. J. J. S. Chisholme, 9th Lancers, to be Mil Secy, vice Maj. J. A. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, who has resigned the appointment.

Capt. G. V. Marsham, 4th Batt. Bedfordshire Regt., to be Aide-de Camp, vice Lieut. A. J. Millins, R A, who has resigned the appointment.

The following appointments have been made to the Judge Advocate-Genl's Dept in India, with effect from April 1, 1888:—

To be Deputy Judge Advocate-Genl.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Hallett, Madras S C, Judge Advocate-Gen. Madras, Col. H. B. Sandecson, Bengal S C, Depy Judge Advocate-Gen. Bengal, Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Bengal Infy, a Depy Judge Advocate in Bengal, Col. C. R. Mathews, Bengal S C, a Depy Judge-Advocate in Bengal.

To be Assist Judge Advocate-Genl—Lieut.-Col. E S. Skinner, Mad S C, a Depy Judge-Advocate in Madras, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Prideaux, Bo Infy, a Depy Judge Advocate in Bombay, Lieut-Col. A. Chaplin, Mad Inf, a Depy Judge-Advocate in Madras, Capt. W. H. F. Macmullen, Beng S C, a Depy Judge Advocate in Bengal, Capt. E. Balfe, Bo S C, a Depy Judge Advocate in Bombay, Col. E. Shaw, Mad S C, a Depy, Judge Advocate in Madras.

The following appointment has been made to the Staff of the Army in India:—Capt. E. O. F Hamilton Royal West Surrey Regt, a Brig.-Major Bengal, to be Inspr of Army Signalling, Bengal.

The following provisional appointments have been made to the Signalling of the Army in India:—Lieut. Col. M. Clementi, Ben S. C. to be Judge Advocate-Generalin India. Col. W. I. Bax, Beng Infy, to be an Assist. Adjt. Gen, Bengal Establishment, vice Col H. M. Evans, who has vacated the appointment.

Maj. C. E. Parker-Jervis, Durham Light Infy, to be Assist. Adjt.-Gen for Musketry, Bo. Establishment, vice Maj. H. E. P. Thomas, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS........................	$7,500,000

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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

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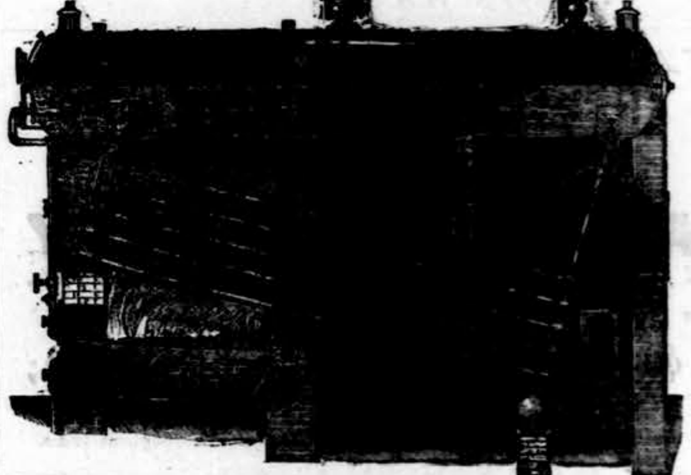

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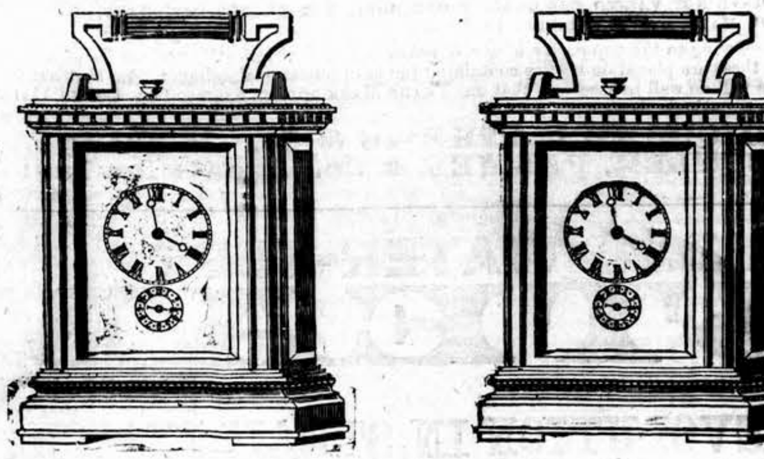

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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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A few drops in a glass of Sherry is a good appetiser.
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Excellent in Champagne, Sherry, Ærated Water, or used as a Liqueur in Coffee. N.B.—Put the Bitters in the glass first.

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NOTICES.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
- "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosqu Bites.
- "OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VanSOMEREN, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Healh* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. Bowden, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—" In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

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JEWELLERS
BOMBAY.

In presenting the *Fourteenth Illustrated Christmas Number* of our Trade Circular, THE PEARL, we have the honour to solicit from our Constituents a continuance of their favours.

Its contents, we trust, will be of use to our friends at a distance who cannot favour us with a personal visit, and who at this season of the year desire to obtain useful and artistic objects for gifts.

We have given greater prominence to Diamond Ornaments than usual, which will, at once, command the attention of all observers of fashion, while Gold and Silver Jewellery have also received our diligent attention. We believe that nothing of taste and suitable to the requirements of our Christmas and New Year's Trade has escaped us. Every object possessing merit which we have seen we have obtained and placed in stock; in fact, we have now the largest and choicest collection of Art Diamond Work, and Gold and Silver Ornaments ever offered for sale.

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We shall be glad to forward a copy to any address on application and to send goods on approval, if desired.

We would respectfully ask that Christmas Orders should be sent to us at as early a date as possible.

Every order with which we are favoured will receive our own personal attention.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
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Christmas, 1888.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.